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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,895

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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CHANGED HANDS.

TIENTSIN NOW NATIONALIST.

OUTLOOK OBSCURE.

The "Christian General's" Designs on Peking.

NOW THE STRONGEST MAN IN NORTH CHINA.

As predicted in yesterday's "China Mail," Tientsin has passed out of the hands of the Northern Army. The Nationalist flag has gone up and a former Shansi General is now in temporary control, but the outlook is obscure.

The "Christian General's" military disposition still portends danger as he has enveloped Peking and is marching with 30,000 men on Tientsin. Observers consider him to be the predominating power in North China at the moment. His prospects are enhanced by the fact that the Shansi leaders in Tientsin are believed to be friendly towards him.

More has been heard about the differences between the commander of the "Christian General's" vanguard and the Diplomatic Body. The latter has protested to Nanking, whence the Nationalist Government has reiterated orders to abide by the understanding with the Manchurian brigade which was trapped.

EX-HERO'S PROCLAMATION.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

The Nationalist flag was hoisted on Government buildings on the morning of June 12. A proclamation has been issued by General Fu Tso-yi, who calls himself the emergency commandant. He says that he has assumed office and that he has made arrangements for the peaceful removal of the outgoing (Northern) authorities.

Hero of a Siege.

There was slight looting by the departing Northern troops during the morning but all was quiet later in the day. General Fu Tso-yi led a handful of Shansi troops out in a sortie from Shansi several months ago and held on the city of Chochow in spite of a determined siege by the Manchurian troops. Subsequently he was brought over and incorporated in the Manchurian Army, with which he retreated to Tientsin. Now he is acting again in the interest of the Nationalist allies.—British Naval Wireless.

That Breach of Faith.

Peking, Yesterday.

General Han Fu-chu, who commands the vanguard of General Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuomintang, denies that he ever received orders from the Nationalist Government of Nanking to give safe conduct and permit the unimpeded departure of the brigade of Manchurian troops (under General Pao Yu-lin) who kept order in Peking during the interval between Marshal Chang Tso-lin's evacuation and the arrival of the Nationalist allies.

Accordingly, Han Fu-chu intercepted, disarmed and made prisoner 1,200 men of General Pao Yu-lin's Manchurian brigade when they were in the eastern suburb of Peking.

The Kuomintang is still outside the city of Peking.

Diplomats Protest.

Following a protest by the Diplomatic Body, the Nationalist Government at Nanking has again issued instructions for the release and safe conduct of the 1,200 men.

Meanwhile, General Pao Yu-lin has sought refuge in the Legation Quarter. The Committee of Public Safety, composed of civilians, has resigned on account of Han Fu-chu's breach of faith and the control of Peking is now in the hands of General Shang Chen, vice-commander of the Shansi occupation army.

Designs on Tientsin.

General Yen Hsi-shan (commander-in-chief of the Shansi Nationalists) arrived at Peking on June 12.

The disposition of General Feng Yu-hsiang's main force (of the Kuomintang) is obscure.

Feng Yu-hsiang has 10,000 troops outside and south of Peking, and 30,000 further south, advancing on Tientsin.

There has been minor fighting between these 30,000 Kuomintang troops and the Northerners evacuating Tientsin.

Dominating Influence.

Meanwhile, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist allies, is withdrawing his men southward, leaving Chihli province to Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. It is reported here that he sent in his resignation on June 10.

EXPORT TRADE.

Britain's Satisfactory Position.

EMPIRE ACTIVITIES.

Board of Trade Urges Combination in Selling.

London, Yesterday.

These facts were quoted by Sir Cunliffe Lister in introducing the Board of Trade Estimates in the Commons. There was, he said, a steady upward trend in the export to the Empire in 1927 and an increasing market in South America, particularly the Argentine, where exports for the first three months of 1928 were 50 per cent above the first three months of 1924.

There was also a very great opportunity for sales to the United States despite high tariffs. Sir Cunliffe Lister again urged combination in selling, particularly where competing firms were selling the same goods, like steel.

We attained 55½ per cent of the total of the world's new ship-building construction. One of the new ships would afford a large scale of experiment in the use of fuel pulverised aboard. The output of 209,000 motor vehicles in 1927 showed an increase of 77,000 over 1924. Britain led the five foremost exporting countries in electrical machinery.—Reuter.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

THE OVER-PRODUCTION POLICY.

Havana, Yesterday.

The Government report states that Cuba's sugar crop for the season just ended is 27,649,000 bags, each of 325 lbs.

As a result of over-production, 80,768 bags go under the control of the National Sugar Commission.—Reuter's American Service.

MRS. COOLIDGE ILL.

PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY POSTPONED.

Washington, Yesterday.

It is announced from the White House that owing to the illness of Mrs. Coolidge, the President has temporarily postponed his departure to Wisconsin for the summer vacation.—Reuter's American Service.

joining the old French cathedral was entered and the patients brutally thrown out. Gendarmes shot a number of the looters and the city is now tranquil, but there was desultory firing all day long. A number of bodies are being thrown into the river.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-shek Abdurates.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek tendered his resignation on June 11 as chairman of the Nationalist Central Political Council on the grounds that he is not conversant with politics.

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has decided to convoke the fifth plenary session on July 15.—Reuter.

Mukden's Fright.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

In all, six bombs were thrown on the night of June 9 in Mukden city. Throughout the night there was heavy rain and perpetrators apparently took advantage of the darkness and quietude of the streets.

No great damage was done and order was restored immediately after the incident.

On the night of June 10 there was a meeting at the Japanese Consulate to discuss the situation. Japanese police are maintaining a vigilant look-out and are patrolling Japanese residences.—Reuter.

Chang Tso-lin.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

Official reports to the War Office indicate that Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria is dead, though definite confirmation is not available.—Reuter.

TALL SCORING.

Many Centuries in Home Cricket Matches.

BRILLIANT CONSTANTINE.

West Indian Visitors Score Victory Over Middlesex.

Heavy scoring again characterised the County Cricket matches which were completed yesterday. No fewer than three Notts' batsmen made over 100 (Carr 150, Whysall 127, Payton 100 not out). Hendren put on another century against the West Indian team, and Haig made 119. The visitors, however, won, thanks to fine all-round play on the part of Constantine, the fast bowler who is swifter with the ball these days than he was when he went to England before.

Mr. P. G. Fender, the Surrey skipper topped the bowling performances, taking eight Warwickshire wickets at the cost of 24 runs.

London, Yesterday.

Notts beat Leicestershire by an innings and 92 runs.

Notts 487 for 8 declared (Carr 150, Whysall 127, Payton 100 not out).



A. W. Carr.

Leicester 194 and 201.

Visitors Win.

West Indies beat Middlesex by three wickets.

Middlesex 352 for 6 declared.

"RAIN LATER."

N. W. or variable winds, moderate, fine, at first, rain later, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Pressure is high to the north east of Japan. The Yangtze Valley depression is approaching S. W. Japan.

A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to S. W. Japan.

(Hendren 100 not out, Haig 119 and 136 (Constantine 7 for 67).

West Indies 230 (Constantine 86) and 259 for 7 (Constantine 103).

Points for Gloucester.

Gloucestershire took first innings points from Northants.



Hammond.

Gloucester 200 (Hammond 181) and 231 for 7 declared. (Dipper 102).

Northants 196 and 46 for 2.

Essex and Derby.

Essex took first innings points from Derbyshire.

Derby 213 and 226 for 7.

Essex 215 for 7 declared.

Fender's Bowling.

Surrey took first innings points from Warwickshire.

Warwick 127 (Fender 8 for 24) and 416 for 4. Wyatt 159 not out).



P. G. Fender.

Surrey 490 for 8 declared (Shepherd 132, Ducat 179 not out).

Yorks and Hants.

Yorkshire took first innings points from Hampshire.

Hants 204 and 169 (Robinson 7 for 63).

Yorkshire 285.

Win for Kent.

Kent beat Sussex by 57 runs.

Kent 237 (Woolley 128) and 285 (Ashdown 100 not out).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FRANCHISE GIVEN.

Details As to Hotel Co.'s Bus Routes.

NEW ROUTE THROUGH CITY.

Ten Cents for Any Part of the Whole Distance.

A franchise to operate a motor-coach service through what is practically the whole length of the city has been granted by the Government to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The service will be for one class of passengers, the fare to be ten cents for any part of the route which extends from Causeway Bay to West Point (Shek-tong-tau).

To start with, there will be a motor bus running every five minutes; but it is hoped to accelerate to a two-and-a-half minutes' service—starting at 7 a.m. and finishing at midnight.

Monthly Tickets, Too.

Monthly tickets are likely to be issued. There is a possibility that the city service will be linked up with the Blake Pier-University route, when the monthly tickets will be interchangeable.

The route of the city service will be as follows:—

Causeway Bay to Caroline-road, Leighton Hill-road, Morrison Hill-road, Morrison Gap-road, Queen's-road East, Queen's-road Central, Queen's-road West.

In other words, the bus service will be mainly parallel to the tram line for a part of the distance; from the City Hall to Arsenal-street both will be on the same road; and from Arsenal-street eastwards, the buses will serve the areas "inside" also the Happy Valley locality.

Same as at Home.

For this big venture, the Garage Department of the Hotels Co. is standardising on Vulcan double-entrance buses which will carry 35 passengers each. These are fitted with six-cylinder engines of 48 horse-power rating. Seating will be in pairs, with all seats facing forward. The type is similar to that used by the Manchester, Blackpool and Southport corporations.

Then, for the Blake Pier-University route (also the extension to Felix Villas), the Hotels Co. intends to employ Vulcan 20-passenger single entrance buses, also fitted with six-cylinder engines, but developing 50 horse-power and with a gear ratio of 7/4 to 1, thus giving ample power to negotiate the gradients easily.

Orange and Cream Colour.

Three additional 30-passenger buses have been ordered, similar to the models used on the City route, for the company's service between the Hong Kong Hotel and Repulse Bay via Stubbs-road.

All buses are of the low loading chassis type, fitted with De-wandre vacuum servo brakes, and built to standards set by Scotland Yard. They will be painted an orange and cream combination which will give them a very attractive appearance.

TRAMWAY CO.

Places Orders for Buses from Wolverhampton.

The "China Mail" also learns that the Government has granted the right of operating motor-buses over its tramway routes to the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd. and that, with the object of exercising these powers, the Tramway Co. has placed an order for a number of buses with Guy Motors, Ltd. of Wolverhampton. It appears that the Tramway Co. will not attempt to cater for the third-class passenger with these buses. The fares will probably be in excess of the first-class tram fare in that passengers will not be allowed such a long 10 cents' stage as on the trams. But it—as is suggested—a bus service is put on between Quarry Bay (Talkoo) and Whitty-street, it is estimated that the journey will occupy ten minutes less than by tram. Thus, these buses should provide something in the nature of an express service over the tramway routes.

Sussex 148 (Marriott 7 for 52) and 273.

Lowly Glamorgan.

Lancashire took first innings points from Glamorgan.

Lancs 286 and 156.

Glamorgan 194 and 136 for 6.

Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY.

Japan to Eradicate Communism.

CABINET DECISION.

Peace Preservation Act Amended by Authorities.

Tokyo, Today.

The Government has issued a statement surveying the grave nature of Communistic intrigues for the purpose of showing the necessity of revising the present Peace Preservation Act which provides a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment. Despite the opposition of the vernacular Press and a section of its own party the Cabinet to-day approved revision providing capital punishment. It is expected that an Imperial ordinance sanctioning same will be issued shortly.

The statement points out that remnants of Communists, including certain leaders who escaped the recent round-up, are continuing to intrigue under the directions of Soviet Communists, as was instanced by the discovery of an attempt to undermine the loyalty of the troops of the third Division when on their way to Shantung.

The statement concludes "only by nipping all such activities in the bud can Japan be effectively protected from falling the prey of dire radicalism"—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

"DIAMOND QUEEN" AND THE "MISS COLUMBIA."

A SECOND START.

New York, Yesterday.

The aeroplane "Miss Columbia," with Miss Mabel Boll, the "Diamond Queen," as passenger started from Roosevelt Field this morning for Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, preparatory to an attempt to fly the Atlantic.

Mr. Levine is said to be interested in the flight.—Reuter's American Service.

At Harbour Grace.

St. John's, Yesterday.

The aeroplane "Miss Columbia" has landed at Harbour Grace.—Reuter's American Service.

U.S.A.'S STOCKS.

NEW YORK MARKET SHOWS RECORD.

\$5,000,000 MARK.

New York, Yesterday.

The sales of stocks crossed the \$5,000,000 mark for the first time in the history of the stock market. The tape machines were an hour behind the market.

Closing weak under a deluge of selling orders, many issues dropped five to 25 points and there was a violent break of over 35 points. The Bank of Italy Corporation stock on the curb market was a notable transaction. There was a block of ten thousand General Motors at 175, compared with yesterday's close at 183½ and of 210 recently.—Reuter's American Service.

"SOUTHERN CROSS."

APPRECIATION OF THE AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS.

Washington, Yesterday.

Mr. S. Bruce (Prime Minister of Australia) has cabled to Mr. F. B. Kellogg (U.S. Secretary of State Department) expressing appreciation of his message of congratulation on the flight of the "Southern Cross." He states that the Australian fliers have paid the highest tributes to the part played by the two American participants in the great undertaking.—Reuter's American Service.

ANTI-WAR PACT.

INDIA ACCEPTS U.S.A.'S INVITATION.

London, Yesterday.

The Foreign Office, in a Note to the American Charge d'Affaires, replying to Mr. F. B. Kellogg's invitation to India to participate in the Anti-War Treaty, says that the Government of India requests their warm thanks to be conveyed to the United States for the invitation, which they are happy to accept.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND YARD.

Savidge Inquiry Still Proceeding.

LADY'S "SPRITLY REPLIES."

Sir A. H. Bodkin And Sir W. T. F. Horwood Called As Witnesses.

London, Yesterday.

The Savidge Enquiry has concluded its examination of evidence and has adjourned until tomorrow when Counsel will make speeches.

The Law Courts to-day were treated to the unusual spectacle of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir A. H. Bodkin, giving evidence and being subjected to cross-examination.

"Quite Bland."

Prior to his appearance Miss Egan attended on subpoena and amused the Tribunal by sprightly replies.

When cross-examined as regards her two hours' interview with Inspector Collins at her home she complained that Collins in putting her statements on paper gave them a slightly different complexion.

CONFUCIANISM.

How many of our European readers know anything about the teaching of Confucius? how many of them could talk for five minutes to a circle of friends in the homeland about the ethics and influence of China's greatest sage? Yet no one can pretend to know aught about China and the Chinese unless he or she knows something about Kung Fu Tse, who has exercised a greater influence over China than Christ has over Europe.

The "China Mail" has been fortunate in obtaining a copy of a paper on Confucianism read to the study circle at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A. Mr. Lo, who is at present in London studying International Law, is one of the most brilliant graduates turned out by the University of Hong Kong, and is well qualified to write on the subject of Confucianism.

As Mr. Lo's essay is somewhat long for complete insertion, it is being published serially. The first instalment appeared yesterday and the second will be found on page 6.

plexion. She admitted that Collins was "quite bland."

Echo of "Dora?"

Chief Constable Wensley of Scotland Yard and Sir Horwood, Commissioner of Police (in the witness box) both denied that the Defence of the Realm regulation under which the police during war time were empowered to compel persons to go to Scotland Yard was still an enforced practice at the Yard, and Wensley denied that when Collins was entrusted with the enquiry the intention was to protect the accused constables.

Brig-General Sir W. T. F. Horwood, replying to Mr. Lees Smith, K.C., who had suggested that their rules were governing examinations of persons insufficiently precise, said the general orders of the Police Force had stood the test of a hundred years, but that he had started five months ago to have them reviewed.

Sir Horwood did not believe that statements were extracted from prisoners.

Sir A. H. Bodkin, (in the witness box) said that in seeking the assistance of Scotland Yard to investigate charges of perjury against the two constables, he had followed the practice of fifty years. He emphatically repudiated that he had been a party to the suggestion made against Collins that the utmost was to be done to free the constables at the risk of the prosecution of perjury.

Sir A. H. Bodkin considered that it was the duty of Sir Leo Money and Miss Savidge to give him full information of their acquaintance so as to enable him to decide whether to prosecute the constables.—Reuter.

I am a plain, blunt, wicked old soldier. I am sure I have sworn dreadfully at times, but I am sure I have repented afterwards.—Major-General J. E. B. Seely.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.



PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

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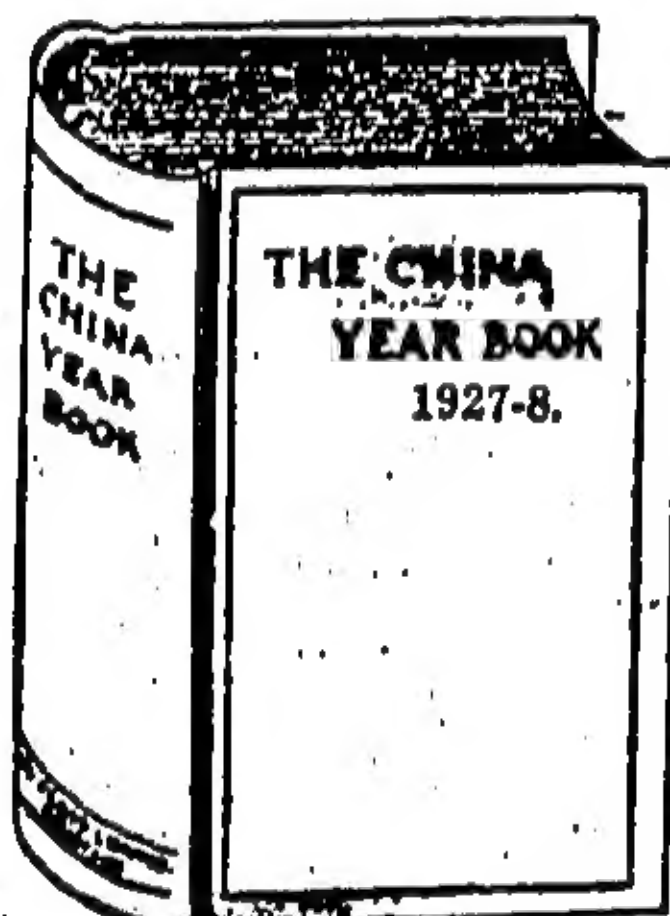
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H. R. FORSYTH,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, June 13, 1928.

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THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

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A U.S. CONGRESSMAN.

SPEAKS OF UNCLE SAM'S
SOCIAL FANS AT COURT.

MUST NOT DEBASE.

Mr. Adolph Sabath, a Congressman from Illinois, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives designed to put an end to the custom of American women and their husbands "debasement themselves"—as it is termed—before the King and Queen of England and other European Royalties.

With this object, Mr. Sabath demands that instructions be sent to the American Diplomatic Corps to refuse henceforth to aid American in obtaining presentations at Court.

"The United States," he says, "the being subjected to ridicule by the scramble of American title-worshippers and social climbers for the privilege of making wild genuflections before their British Majesties and other crowned heads, and it is high time to put an end to these undignified performances."—"Central News."

Mr. Adolph Sabath was born in Bohemia 62 years ago, relates the "Evening Standard."

American women in London who are to be presented at Court this year were amused by the Congressman's outburst. One said to an "Evening Standard" representative:—

"There is nothing whatever degrading in the curtsy."

"One pays a compliment to one's host in different ways in every part of the world. One raises one's arm, according to the national fashion, when greeting the Italian Prime Minister. One kisses the Pope's hand, after the Papal tradition. One bows to the Lord Mayor of London, as the representative of an ancient and honourable city."

"If one calls on the King and Queen of England, one salutes them in the way everyone has always saluted them."

"If we Americans went through the world insisting on saying 'How do?' to everyone we should really deserve to be laughed at."

"There is a handful of social climbers in every community. Few of them, I believe, ever reach Buckingham Palace."

BERWICK'S BRIDGE.

OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

When the Prince of Wales opens the new bridge over the Tweed at Berwick to-day (says the London "Daily Telegraph" to hand) we must note another significant sign of the modern development of engineering and the reorganisation of the country. There has been a bridge at Berwick these six hundred years. They found some of its old oak piles in the river this spring. By this King James I. crossed when he took the high road to England, and he liked its timbers so little that he bade the burgesses build a bridge of stone. They were twenty-four years at work, but those fifteen stone arches still stand, and until to-day have carried all the traffic of the highway between England and Scotland. It was not till the age of railways that another bridge was needed at Berwick. Robert Stephenson built a viaduct, twenty-eight arches on a curve, on which the Edinburgh line runs high above the river, and in 1850 Queen Victoria christened it the Royal Border Bridge. The new structure is to carry the high road. The seventeen feet in width of King James's bridge are something road traffic. The time has come less than adequate to the modern when the communications of the two kingdoms are being reorganised for the new era of mechanical transport.

The Royal Tweed Bridge—such its full title is to be—will be the longest which carries a road in Great Britain. It crosses the Tweed valley in four spans between the twenty-eight of Stephenson's viaduct and the fifteen arches of King James. But it is of a material which Stephenson, ingenious innovator in bridges as he was, never imagined. Until the last years of the eighteenth century men had not thought of making bridges of anything but the materials which had been in use for thousands of years—wood, stone, and brick. Then the Midland foundries began to make cast-iron arches. In the mid-nineteenth century the demand of bridges of long span led Robert Stephenson to devise the tubes of wrought iron which cross the Menai Straits and the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The age of steel soon succeeded, to give us the great cantilevers spanning the Forth. Now the bridge-builders turn to concrete, and in the Tweed bridge is the longest concrete arch known to British engineering. What will be the developments of the next hundred years?

QUEEN OF COWS.

AN ALPINE BATTLE OF THRILLS.

A STAMPEDE.

Vevey, Switzerland.—The historic little township of Martigny, in the canton of Valais, where Napoleon reviewed his troops before his perilous journey across the Alps, provided last month a spectacle which has no counterpart in Europe.

It was the annual tournament of the famous fighting cows of the Val d'Hérens breed, gathered to do battle for the coveted title of the "queens" before returning for the summer to their Alpine meadows.

The first part of the programme was devoted to juniors, or reinettes, many of whom exhibited combative qualities extremely rare in animals so young. But the real thrills were provided by the old stagers—heroines of many fights—each with lowered heads and distended nostrils, fought among themselves for the honour of their particular Alps.

When the final bout was announced eight cows remained in the ring and Germaine, the favourite, was charging down upon her fifth victim when an Irish terrier escaped from its master and seized her by the tail.

Forgetting all about their personal differences the cows stampeded round the arena, causing alarm among the spectators. After order had been restored the fight recommenced with renewed energy, and having quickly disposed of all her adversaries Germaine was solemnly proclaimed the queen.

WORLD WAR WORK.

200 VOLUMES.

It is announced that more than half of the gigantic economic and social history of the world war published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has been compiled.

The preparation work began in 1919, says Rauter's New York correspondent, when, at the close of the world war, it was decided to make an historical survey in some twenty countries of the effect of the war upon their economic life and social and political structure.

When complete the history will consist of about 200 volumes. Ninety-five volumes have been published to date, and some thirty more are in the press or in the process of editing.

A striking picture is presented of the extent to which the wartime social and economic life of the neutral States resembles that of the belligerents.

Eliza Baisden, at the age of 80, found herself faced with eviction from her home Circus-street, Marylebone. She has an income of only 13s 6d a week, and fell into arrears of rent owing to illness.

Her case was brought to public notice, and the magistrate at Marylebone Police-court subsequently said that he desired to express his appreciation to the public for their great generosity to this decent and deserving woman. Between £40 and £50 had been received. This would be quite sufficient to meet her needs, and it was not necessary for any more to be sent.

FOLIES BERGERE SONG AND DANCE HITS.



Eleonore Ninon and Leo Martin, the famous revue artists, who are to give a number of their Folies Bergeres song and dance hits at the 9.20 performance in the Queen's Theatre from Thursday to Saturday.

RAILWAY ENGINES.

THE L. M. S. "HOSPITAL" AT CREWE.

CRANES AS "NURSES."

Once in every seven hours and fifty minutes of their working time the workmen at the great L.M.S. railway works at Crewe have an interlude in the middle of all their hammering and riveting. It has quite a sporting character, and is known as "moving up," the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette" is informed by a special representative.

This means the moving up of a long line of locomotives which are standing in the enormous repair shop. Each engine is moved up a place, and the first one, of course, has to move out of the shops altogether, and must therefore be completed.

I saw a move-up recently. The workmen on the first engine gave a final dab with a paint brush, and the locomotive was drawn out of the shops on to the rails outside ready to have steam up and be tested.

All those engines behind, which had been doctored enough to move on their own wheels, moved one place up. Those which were unable to move, being without "legs" or helplessly lying on crutch supports, were solicitously and gently attended by the nurses.

The Nurses.

You had to look up in the roof of the great hospital to find the nurses. You could see mighty cranes flitting about on their aerial rails. From the cranes hung giant shackles. These were fastened around the helpless engines, and the cranes went careering along with the "patients," weighing scores of tons, dangling below them.

And so it went on until all the engines in the hospital had made one more definite step towards complete recovery. In that short space of time many hundreds of tons of iron and steel were slung about the shop as if they were all toys.

It was a bold mind which first proposed sending hundred-ton locomotives slowly moving through a shop. The engine to be dismantled comes in at one end. By the time it reaches the middle it looks less like a railway engine than a mass of scrap-iron. Then as you walk along you see it gradually taking shape again, and it moves out in all the pride of perfectly renewed health through the far door of their great hospital.

1,500 "Patients" a Year.

An engine passes out of "hospital" well and healthy again in 12 days, and 1,500 "patients" a year pass in at one door and out at the other.

You might be pardoned for believing that you had wandered into the workshops of some race of giants. Steel plates that tower above you like cliffs are bent by hydraulic power into any shape desired and they are sliced as easily as if they were made of cheese. Mighty-white-hot ingots of steel are put through a rolling machine and come out the other end ten times their length. It is like a grotesque sausage machine.

A Film That Cost \$1,000,000



Greater Than "7th Heaven."

DELTA DIVISION.

CANNIBALS OF THE SWAMPS.

[By Jack McLaren.]

The Delta Division of New Guinea, where a number of natives (given as 500 by two missionaries and as 13 by the Papuan Government) have been killed in tribal fights, followed by cannibal feasts, is a remarkable place for human beings to inhabit. It is a land of mud and slush, and the people are swamp-dwellers like the early inhabitants of the earth. In the Delta Division one might travel for days and never see a scrap of dry land.

The villages are built on tall stilts, with gangways from one house to another. The natives are remarkably adept in getting about through the mud. Where a white man would sink waist-deep, the native seems to skim over it—so much so that an early explorer believed they must have had webbed feet! The chief reason is, however, that the natives know where, just under the slush, are mangrove or other roots. Even so, it is uncanny to watch them skimming along.

I know these tribes very well. They are the strangest mixture of kindness and utter savagery I have ever come across. It was in this region that I made my first acquaintance with the South Seas, having been cast ashore unconscious from a sailing-ship wrecked on a river-bar. I was utterly at their mercy, and they placed great value on a white man's head; yet they treated me with every consideration and nursed me back to health as if I were one of their own. The first thing I knew, for instance, as I came out of my unconsciousness was that a wrinkled and hideously painted old man was breathing into his cupped hands and holding them to my mouth. I learnt later that he was striving to transfer the breath from his lungs to mine.

Yet some years later I was compelled to fight for my very life against those same people! There was no particular reason for the attack; it was merely an outburst of their impulsive savagery.

It is reported that native police in uniform were leading the warriors in the recent conflict. But it is most unlikely that they are the regular police—the armed native constabulary, the finest body of police in the South Pacific. The police mentioned are no doubt village constables.

These men have a blue loin-cloth for a uniform and wear suspended on their chests a metal disc inscribed "V.C."—village constable. The V.C.s are usually very proud of their position, but when it comes to a tribal fight they often forget it.

Most of the fighting is done at night, the natives being warriors of the kind that rely more on strategy and surprise than on frontal attack. Those shadowy shapes flitting over the mud in the dark, holding their spears, bows and arrows, and clubs so that they will not rattle, are one of the most unnerving sights I know.

PIGEON PATIENT.

CURED OF WING AFFECTION IN LONDON HOSPITAL.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, S.W., has just treated successfully one of the most extraordinary patients that ever walked into a large London general hospital for attention.

It was a pigeon, suffering from an affection of the wing, which appeared in the hospital recently after being injured through flying under the wheel of an omnibus. An astonished porter saw the bird and caught it. It moved in a way to suggest that it was suffering in some way, and it was taken to a doctor for examination.

The doctor discovered that the condition of the wing prevented the bird from flying and gave it treatment to cure its complaint. It was then handed over to the care of a porter, who looked after the patient while it was recuperating.

When an examination of the bird showed that it had recovered it was discharged from the hospital and flew happily away.

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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 20th June.
AKI MARU .. Wednesday, 25th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOA MARU .. Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU .. Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Tuesday, 17th July.

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KUMA MARU .. Thursday, 14th June.
ASUKA MARU .. Saturday, 16th June.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DURBAN MARU .. Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
NAGATO MARU .. Monday, 18th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU .. Friday, 22nd June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
DELAGO MARU .. Saturday, 16th June.
SEIYO MARU (Mojito direct) .. Wednesday, 20th June.
BINGO MARU .. Thursday, 21st June.

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ALTAI MARU .. Wednesday, 11th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MANILA MARU .. Saturday, 30th June.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
TACOMA MARU .. Saturday, 22nd June.

INDUS MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAKEES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
ROMBIA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU .. Sunday, 8th July.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SHUNKO MARU .. Thursday, 5th July.

SEATTLE MARU .. Wednesday, 26th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOHO MARU .. Monday, 18th June.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAWANA MARU .. End of June.

JAPAN PORTS.
SEATTLE MARU .. Sunday, 24th June.

BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.

KEHLUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU .. Sunday, 17th June noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOHO MARU .. Thursday, 28th June noon.

TAKAO & KEHLUNG.
BATAVIA MARU .. Saturday, 7th July.

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THE SEAS.

PROBLEM OF THEIR
FREEDOM.

POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELDS.

The forests of the Argonne are far away. In spite of the fact that in the last war we made that wilderness our battlefield, nevertheless, to the average American mind, great distances still separate us from it, and there is a deep-seated purpose not to let those distances be diminished. But, while the scene of war on land recedes in the perspective of both memory and imagination, the potential battlefields of the sea powers of the world reach to our very doors.

The open seas, which are to navies what the terrain of mountain, plain and river is to armies, are on the flank of every coast. A half hour's sail from any ocean port and we are in the "no man's land" of naval strategy; the thin stretch of territorial water which forms the protective glacis for the shore land behind is less than a cannon shot in width. When, therefore, the Sea Powers begin to talk about renouncing war there is something much more real in the proposition for us than in the proposition of some far-away ideal in another part of the world. Our own navy is involved; and on the sea-ways that lead to peace we meet at once our more immediate and still unsolved problem of naval disarmament.

Above all, "the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy" means to the Sea Powers a reformulation in terms suitable for our day of the old, historic doctrines of the "freedom of the seas." Originally, when the high seas were not the secure pathways of commerce that they are to-day, that doctrine was applied to times of peace as well as of war. But for more than a hundred years the peace-time aspects of the problem have practically disappeared and the only question that remains is that of the rights of belligerents and neutrals upon the high seas. It is a question of war-time conditions.

The "Gordian Knot."

Now the Briand-Kellogg negotiations propose to cut the Gordian knot by eliminating war itself "as an instrument of national policy." If this were really accepted and applied throughout the civilised world it would at very least so change the problem of sea power as practically to eliminate those nationalist elements which have made belligerency a menace to peaceful commerce on the high seas. It is a new era that is envisaged, which calls upon arbitrary power for a much greater renunciation than that involved in merely recognising the rights of war-time trade at sea. The greater reform carries the lesser along with it; the elimination of national wars implies the freedom of the seas.

This fact has not been clearly seen as yet on this side of the Atlantic. But the British have begun to see it, coming to it the other way on, from the standpoint of a discussion of the freedom of the seas and through it reaching to the further and wider proposal of the elimination of national war. There is no more striking fact in the international debate now going on than that British statesmen and publicists are coming out in favour of the whole revolutionary proposal, fully aware that it would mean a reversal of the entire history of British naval strategy.

There is no soft streak in this discussion of a problem so vital to

Britain, but a frank acceptance of the consequences, which are that the British fleet should never again be used as the instrument of a purely British blockade in a war waged by and for exclusively British aims and interests, but only in case its services were called into action by the community of nations which registers its will to peace in a great anti-war treaty, the Covenant of the League, or other similar commitment. The days of Great Britain's empire of the sea are recognised as over at last, if in its place can be erected a commonwealth of sovereign states equally set upon the maintenance of freedom for commerce upon the high seas.

An Old Doctrine.

It is not necessary here to review the whole past history of this doctrine of the freedom of the seas, one of the oldest and most consistent doctrines of American foreign policy, older than the Constitution itself. Benjamin Franklin attempted to insert it in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, urging the adoption of a clause in that treaty that "all merchants or traders with their unarmed vessels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different nations, and thereby rendering the necessary conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely unmolested."

Although Britain did not grant this right, Franklin actually got the principle inserted into the treaty with Prussia two years later. The War of 1812 was largely due to the unsolved problem, which it left still unsolved. Throughout the nineteenth century the United States continued to urge the case of neutral rights upon the high seas, and when in 1856 the Conference of Paris re-adopted the law of the sea, the United States brought up again its insistent proposal that not only should privateering be abolished but that private property, when not contraband of war, should not be subject to seizure upon the high seas.

The question came to the fore again at the Hague Conference through the insistence of the American delegation, and no more eloquent and convincing statement of America's case has ever been made than that of Mr. Choate in the Hague Conference of 1907, based not only upon Secretary Root's instructions and President Roosevelt's earnest insistence, but also upon a resolution of Congress of April 28, 1904, which had called upon the President of the United States to secure the "incorporation into the permanent law of civilised nations of the principles of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents." Mr. Choate quoted, on behalf of the American proposal, not only the precedent of his own country but the opinions of statesmen and eminent publicists in almost every civilised land.

The American proposal, however, met with the opposition of the British delegation at the Hague Conference, because it seemed to them to be somewhat self-contradictory, or at least incomplete. While denying the right of belligerents to seize the private property of the signatory powers at sea, the proposal made an exception of contraband of war and the right of commercial blockade. These two exceptions seemed to the British delegation to make the proposal itself an "equivocation capable of misleading ill-informed public opinion." They claimed that the abolition of the right of capture necessarily involved the abolition of commercial blockade, for the object of both measures is the same; and that as long as the term "contraband of war" is not confined to articles that can be used immediately for military purposes, but may include foodstuffs and raw materials as well, the exceptions to the rule might be as large as the rule itself.

Lord Reay described at length the widening field of contraband attendant upon the discoveries of modern science, showing remarkable prevision of the situation which was to develop in the early days of the World War. He pointed out, as well, the complications that would still exist in determining the character of articles of conditional contraband, and of making sure of the ultimate destination of innocent-looking shipments. The British solution for this complicated programme was to propose that "contraband be abolished so that neutral commerce should regain the freedom it requires."

There is little more than historical interest now in this debate between the British and the American delegations at The Hague, for President Roosevelt

refused to accept the British proposal as the British had refused the American formula. But, looking back over it, it seems to bear a fatal resemblance to the recent Disarmament Conference at Geneva; for in both cases there was a desire upon the part of the governments of Great Britain and the United States to reach the solution of a common problem, and each produced a formula suited to its needs.

What prevented agreement in both cases was an underlying, fundamental difference in naval strategy, employed on the one hand by an island power dependent upon the outside world for its sustenance, and on the other hand to maintain the external interests of a Continent, self-contained and self-sustaining.

This is the Gordian knot; and so far the attempt to disentangle it by playing with both ends of the complicated skein has only added to the complications. The solution is now seen to lie in eliminating the knot altogether by the denial of the right of "private" warfare at sea under the terms of the Kellogg-Briand proposal.

The further history of this problem but emphasises the points that have been made already. The Conference of London in 1908 left the law of the sea unreformed, and the World War revealed the danger so real that it was only the existence of still more vital facts which prevented the involvement of the United States in the effort to make headway against the steady inroads of sea power upon neutral rights.

It was in the heart of this most serious phase of the war that Colonel House, at that time President Wilson's representative in Europe, attempted to revive the principle of the freedom of the seas and to use it as a formula of possible agreement between Germany and Great Britain. But his proposal found little response in England, owing both to the German diplomatic blunders of the hour and to the sinking of "Lusitania," and also to the fact that Great Britain was at that moment developing the blockade of the Central Powers as one of its other weapons of the war. A reform of this far-reaching nature, needed peace-time conditions for its fulfilment—or else the overwhelming conviction on the part of the belligerents that in the tragic struggle this conviction was lacking at the time, and the effort failed. Colonel House's insistence was not without effect when President Wilson made the principle of the freedom of the seas the second of his Fourteen Points, but in Paris the President dropped it from his programme in the later days of the Peace Conference. With all the world organised in a League of Nations, there

(Continued on Page 10.)

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*KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KIDDERPORE	6,524	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay.
KALUPANA	16,668	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDERA	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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*NELORE	8,985	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KIDDERPORE	6,524	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALUPANA	16,668	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,950	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NALDERA	16,088	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
by her are informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 15th June, 1928, will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 22nd June,
1928, or they will not be recogniz-
ed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, with-
in the Free Storage period of One
Week.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & O. LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel
"FORRESBANK"
having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo by her are informed that
all goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of The
Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after 15th June, 1928, will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 22nd June, 1928,
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on
Friday, 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel
"SIAM"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed and placed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of The
Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery
can be obtained as soon as the goods
are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undelivered
after the 18th June, 1928, at
4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Anderson & Aske on the
16th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed before the 21st June,
1928, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. "Bendoran"
from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, Lon-
don, Straits and Philippines is due
to arrive here to-morrow.

The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on
May 7, and is due here on or about
June 16.

The Ben Line s.s. "Bendoran"
from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, Lon-
don, Straits and Philippines is due
to arrive here on June 16.

The M/V "Delti" (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg
on May 13, and is due here on or
about June 17.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" left Vancouver for Hong
Kong via Japan ports and Shang-
hai, on June 7, and is due here on
June 25.

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Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tientsin via S'tow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Sun., 17th June at Noon
Tientsin via S'tow & S'hai	CHAKSANG	Wed., 20th June at Noon
Tientsin via S'tow & S'hai	WAISHING	Sun., 24th June at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	SUISANG	Mon., 18th June at 11 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	YUENSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	FOOKSANG	Thurs., 5th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Wed., 11th July at 7 a.m.
Canton & Calcutta	CHAKSANG	Wed., 13th June at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	YUENSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	CHIPSING	Fri., 29th June at Noon

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Agents.

THE "KOCHOW."

CAPT. MORGAN RETURNS TO
HONG KONG.

OTHER OFFICERS STAY.

Captain David Morgan, master
of the British river steamer
"Kochow," which founded off
Wangmoon on Sunday morning, re-
turned to Hong Kong last night
and is to interview the Harbour
Master. After the interview, the
latter will decide whether or not an
inquiry will be held into the sink-
ing.

The other two British officers,
Mr. W. C. Beck (chief officer) and
Mr. Higham (chief engineer), with
members of the Chinese crew, are
still standing by.

Some time on Monday night,
thieves from a junk which was in
the vicinity of the wreck of the
"Kochow," stole the ship's arms and
ammunition by breaking through
the upper deck. It is not known if
the thieves have made off with any-
thing else in the course of their
clandestine diving operations.

Mr. Chan Sik-cheong, principal of
the Chuen Lee S.S. Co., left for the
scene of the wreck last night to
investigate.

Last Year's Piracy.
The "Kochow" was pirated early
in September last year when Mr.
R. Black, the chief engineer, was
shot dead and 69 passengers were
kidnapped.

By a coincidence, a quarter-
master has just returned from
captivity. He told the "China
Mail" that after being kidnapped,
14 men were taken to Taiping and
subsequently shifted to various
places. He was one of this group.
On June 9, Chinese soldiers attacked
the pirates and succeeded in
arresting six robbers and wounding
a number of them. Four of the
victims, including the quarter-
master, were released.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers left Hong Kong by
the "Empress of Canada" on June
13 were:—

Lt. and Mrs. R. T. Bannison,
Mstr. F. Baltzly, Jr., Mr. D. M.
Browning, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Baldwin, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mstr. R.
Baldwin, Miss A. Baldwin, Mstr.
N. Baldwin, Miss M. Baldwin, Miss
A. Baldwin, Mstr. J. Baldwin, Mrs.
H. Craig, Mstr. W. G. Craig, Mstr.
J. W. Craig, Mstr. R. R. Craig,
Mstr. A. Cooper, Mr. R. Clitherow,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Donohue,
Mr. J. A. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs.
E. Encarnacao, Miss L. Encarnacao,
Miss A. Encarnacao, Miss J. M.
Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. R. I.
Fernandez, Miss E. Favorsky, Mr.
R. J. Fernandez, Mstr. M.
Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Frieder, Miss E. J. Frieder, Miss
L. Frieder, Miss A. Frieder, Lt.
L. H. Fairclough, Miss V.
Fairclough, Mr. W. Fenton, Mr. A.
Gockson, Mrs. Gockson, Capt. and
Mrs. R. S. Gensford, Miss M. C.
Gensford, Miss N. H. Gray, Mr.
E. G. Gaddie, Mr. P. C. Galindo,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden, Mr. and
Mrs. E. H. Hoyt, Mrs. A. Hortalez,
Mrs. J. Joste, Mr. D. O. Johnston,
Mr. S. C. Kelleher, Mr. G. E.
Luchango, Mr. F. Leo, Mr. H. C.
Lamond, Mr. and Mrs. P. Locks,
Mrs. P. E. Locke, Mr. T. Mariano,
Mr. J. Madler, Mr. and Mrs. C. E.
Meyer, Miss M. L. Meyer, Mstr. B.
Meyer, Miss P. Meyer, Mrs. M. J.
MacGregor, Capt. and Mrs. J. F.
Messer, Mr. and Mrs. N. Macphail,
Mstr. A. S. Macphail, Mr. and Mrs.
J. M. McKenna, Mstr. R. McKenna,
Mstr. G. S. McKenna, Mrs.



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Pres. Taft June 19th 3rd	Pres. McKinley July 10th
Pres. Jefferson July 17th	Pres. Grant July 24th
Pres. Lincoln July 31st	Pres. Cleveland Aug. 7th

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Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison Aug. 12th 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe Aug. 26th 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Hayes June 17th 8 a.m.	Pres. Polk July 1st 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson June 19th 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley July 3rd 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft June 23rd 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson July 7th 6 p.m.

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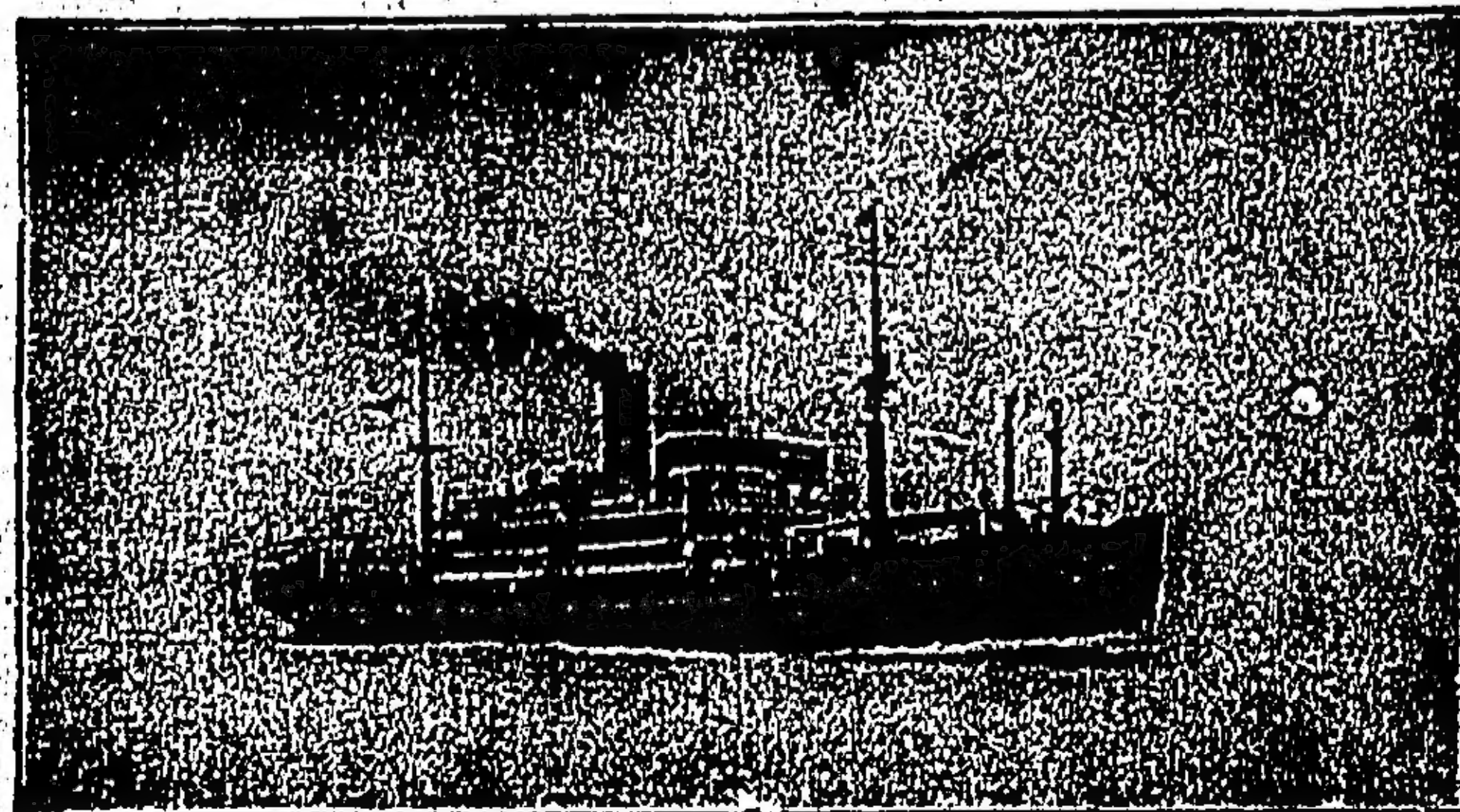
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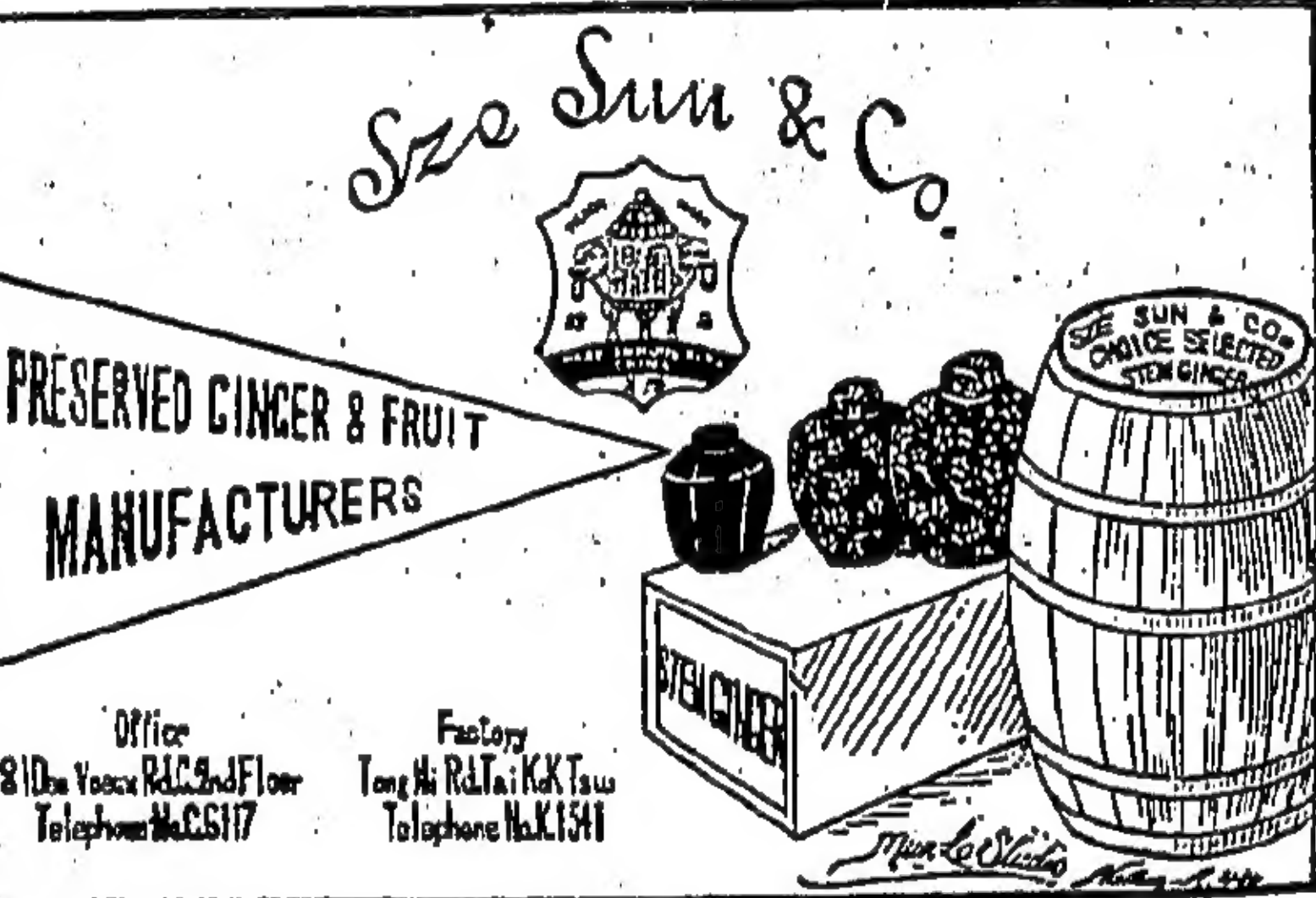
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Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONG KONG.

Telephones Central 22 & 4641.
Cable Address:—Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be
addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise,
Ltd., to whom all remittances
should be made payable.

London Office:—The Far Eastern
Advertising Agency (London),
Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street,
Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, June 13, 1928.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-WAR PACT.

Judging by Mr. F. B. Kellogg's latest pronouncement, he continues to be quite pleased with what has taken place since he announced the desirability not only of France and the United States agreeing upon an anti-war pact but as to its being extended to as many nations as would enter upon such an undertaking. In one of the latest telegrams on the subject, Mr. Kellogg, who seems to have been unusually successful as Secretary of the United States' State Department, mentions the "encouraging replies from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and the British Dominions" as also the almost equally important fact that "several other Governments have formally indicated a desire to participate." If these nations had not expressed interest in and sympathy for such a subject, it would indeed have indicated a deplorable state of affairs. The horrors of the "Great War" are still fresh in the minds of all, and perhaps equally fresh is the knowledge that despite diplomatic alliances (more probably indeed because of them) and despite the fact that in 1914 most nations were quite aware of the horrors of modern warfare, the conflict burst forth with surprising suddenness and involved so many nations that the catastrophe was inconceivably worse than had ever been imagined. What then happened may again happen unless steps are taken very directly, very sanely and soundly to prevent its repetition. The League of Nations and this Anti-War Pact proposal are the two great panaceas suggested. Both seem sound enough theoretically and, at their worst, they cannot but have a salutary effect

upon those participating in them. At the present moment, however, the American plan seems the one more likely to prove efficacious as, deservedly or undeservedly, the League, despite its evident sincerity, fails to carry conviction as to its preventive power. European nations obviously still cling to the belief that the forming of suitable alliances is the best way to preserve peace; and the making of such alliances has been proceeding ever since the close of the War. But we seem to be as far away from a real abolition of war than ever. Obviously something, not drastic but revolutionary in its essentials, is needed if we are ever to be rid of the horrors of war. Idealism and sentimentalism are worse than useless in the presence of ambition, envy, territorial and economic greed. We have yet to learn of any nation altruistic (or mad) enough to throw aside its means of defence, though clearly the speediest way to end war would be for all nations to be without the means of conducting warfare. And even if the League of Nations were the fearless international moral force that it was meant to be would that suffice? Unfortunately, it would not.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Anti-War Pact proposed by the United States Government will be seriously considered. Doubtless the more nations participating the better for the peace of the world, though it seems to us that were the leading nations, say, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the British Empire to pledge themselves to the Articles of the new peace proposals, it would be inconceivable that the ghastly horrors of war could break out so long as all were true to their obligations. A real desire for lasting peace is all-important, and until that desire is present and continues to be genuinely manifested, there is no hope of war ending no matter how many Leagues of Nations exist or Anti-War Pacts be signed. Happily, the "encouraging replies" to which Mr. Kellogg referred seem to denote a more serious desire on the part of the nations generally to bring warfare to a close, and it is therefore to be hoped that all nations will fall into line and, as signatories to the proposed Pact, continue to regard warfare in this twentieth century as a barbarous anachronism worthy only of those who fail to realise that might never yet necessarily connoted right and that superiority in fighting forces and in the use of them never made a nation that was in the wrong prove itself to be in the right.

DAIRY FARM CO.

CITY PREMISES NOW BEING
ENLARGED.
EXPANSION NEEDED.

Excavation work, undertaken by Messrs. Lam Woo, building contractors, has just begun on the triangular piece of land situate between Wyndham-street and Lower Albert-road, at the back of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company's town premises.

The land is being prepared for the building of an extension of the present premises of the Dairy Farm, which the Company, with its extensive business, had outgrown and the need for expansion had been felt for some time.

At first it was thought to expand "skyward" by adding a floor to the existing building, but the project was vetoed by the Building Authority because local regulations did not permit a building to be of more than a limited height in proportion with the width of the thoroughfare on which it stands. Unluckily for the Dairy Farm Company, the height of their building is calculated by its Wyndham-street elevation instead of the Albert-road frontage, on which side the height of the building is well below the limit.

Faced with the very real necessity for immediate expansion in order to cope efficiently with their large business, the Company consulted their architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange when their original plans were turned down.

It was then that attention was turned to the triangular piece of ground at the back of the Dairy Farm building, which although it had been owned by the Company for many years, had always been regarded by unprofessional eyes more or less as "waste" land, in view of its small size, shape and sloping nature.

After a survey of the land, however, Messrs. Leigh and Orange recommended that the land be built upon as an extension of the present building, with the assurance that the additional space to be gained by the Company would more than fill its present needs.

Plans were accordingly drawn up, submitted to and passed by the Building Authority, and the job was immediately let out to Messrs. Lam Woo, who hope to complete the extension before the end of the year.

A "China Mail" man was given an opportunity of seeing the plans of the extension, by courtesy of Mr. Manuk, Secretary of the Company, yesterday.

The Extension.

The extension, which will be in keeping with the general outer appearance and of the same height as the main building, to which it will be connected internally, will have two storeys on the Albert-road frontage and three on the Wyndham-street elevation.

The lower floor on the Albert-road side, will have two good sized hygienically constructed apartments with separate entrances, and here will be housed the Ice Depot and the Dairy Department, respectively.

At the back of these apartments, on the same floor level, but facing Wyndham-street, on which elevation it will be well above street-level (with godowns occupying the space underneath), and therefore light and airy, will be housed the Compressor Department and the Cold Storage extension.

The floor above, on both elevations, well ventilated with windows on two sides and a broad balcony overlooking Wyndham-street, will be given up entirely for quarters for the many Chinese servants and workmen of the Company.

Two round windows on the Albert-road side of the upper floor, together with the tasteful balcony on the other frontage will give a decidedly pleasing appearance to the new extension, which, when completed, will be a source of pride to the Company and a credit to the professional ingenuity of the architects.

PEAK WEDDING.

MR. C. A. L. RICKETT AND
MISS O. COX.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY.

Mr. C. A. L. Rickett, the son of the late Mr. W. L. Rickett and Mrs. Rickett, of Aveling Park, London, and Miss Olive Cox, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cox of Worthing, Sussex, and of Kobe, Japan, were married yesterday at the Peak Church, the Dean, the Very Rev. A. Swann, officiating. Mr. F. Mason was at the organ. The bride, who was given away by the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, wore a dress of white charmeuse over pink georgette, trimmed with pearls and diamond embroidery. Miss Jean Mackie was bridesmaid. Her dress was of cyclamen crepe de Chine. Mrs. Cox wore a dress of beige satin and georgette. Mr. Alan Reid acted as best man. The reception was held at Craig Rynie, No. 15, the Peak.

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR.
LO TUNG-FAN, B.A.

(The substance being that of a Paper read before a Study Circle of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, on March 1, 1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A.)

II.—LIFE OF THE SAGE.

(Continued from yesterday.)
A short sketch of the life of Confucius and a short description of the social and political conditions both before and during Confucius's time may help us to understand better his teaching. Confucius was born in 551 B.C. in the feudal state of Lu, now a part of the Shantung province. At fifteen his mind was set on learning and at thirty he stood firm in his convictions. In his 22nd year he began his career as a teacher. When he was 50, the Duke of Lu made him minister of justice and acting prime minister. He at once brought order out of the chaotic state of affairs, and the people began to live comfortably under a good government. The Duke of Chi, a neighbouring state of Lu, became jealous of its prosperity and resorted to corrupt the Duke by a present of some beautiful courtesans. When Confucius found that the Duke was bent more on pleasure than on the task of government, he left Lu to seek employment at the courts of other feudal lords. Now it must be remembered that Confucius was not specially attracted by the glory and power of a high office, but by the opportunity offered by a governmental position to carry out his cherished hopes of reforming the people and of bringing peace and order among the states. If he loved power it was because he preferred action to speculation.

He travelled from state to state, but none of the feudal lords would listen to his words or give him the reins of government. Seeing no further hope for himself, he returned to his native state after thirteen years' wandering (498-483) and spent his last days in literary work. As Mencius says: "When it was proper to go into office, then go into it; when it was proper to keep retired from office, then keep retired from it; when it was proper to continue in it long, then continue in it long; when it is proper to withdraw from it quickly, then withdraw quickly; that was the way of Confucius."

Indeed Confucius was most a philosopher when he had to console himself for not being a minister. Thus he says: "A man should say: I am not concerned that I have no place, I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known, I seek to be worthy to be known." He gathered round him a number of disciples who came to him from all parts of the country. "With them his frequent themes of discourse were the Book of Poetry, the Book of History, and the maintenance of the rules of propriety."

"My Time to Die."
When the end of his life was near, he said, "No intelligent monarch rises; there is not one in the Empire that will make me his master. My name has come to die." He died in 479 B.C., sustained to the last moment by the firm conviction that "Heaven would not let the cause of truth perish."

How can we explain the unsuccessful career of Confucius during his life time, seeing that he is such an honoured personality in later ages?

For an explanation we must get back to the history of China of his time. China was then in the feudal ages. The central government, the Chow Dynasty, was weak and was enjoying a nominal existence. At the time of Confucius it was nothing but a country of civil wars among the feudal states and the king was powerless to enforce peace and order. The states through which Confucius travelled were shrouded in ignorance. The moral standard of the people was low. The feudal lords often lost their lives at the hands of their ministers, brothers or sons who wanted to put themselves in power. It was common for a strong state to wage war against a weak one for the purpose of annexation of territory or even for the capture of a beautiful queen. The desire of leadership among the states caused the overlook on the part of the feudal dukes of the importance of any governmental work but military efficiency. Military genius and not statesmanship, generals and not philosophers, were most honoured by them. If this explains the unsuccessful career of Confucius, it also pointed out the need of the age for some social and political reform. Confucius saw the need of the age, and he urged men to return to the ancient traditions for the necessary principles of moral and social regeneration. He appealed to men to re-establish and sincerely practise the tradition of filial piety, and the self-cultivation of a virtuous life. Filial piety is the virtue upon which have stood the

social life and security of the Chinese government, for it does not only mean dutiful behaviour of children towards parents, but it also implies loyalty to the king and respect for authority.

Social Institutions.

Now let us have a look at the Chinese social institutions of Confucius's time. The basis of the Chinese society was the patriarchal family system, and the individual was insignificant except as a member of the community. The family system can be compared to that of the Romans during the Republic and the Early Empire. The father had the same sort of absolute power in the family. Blood relation was the most important of all social ties. Above the family there was the clan which was composed of all members of the same clan name. Just as the father was the absolute head of the family, the elders of a clan were the absolute heads of the clan. All disputes were settled in the ancestral hall of the clan, and the elders were the virtual magistrates who had a sort of jurisdiction over all causes short of homicide. Indeed local government in this form was early developed in China. Above the clan there was the state which was a family writ large.

There was nothing approaching the modern Western idea of state as an abstract personality distinct from, and existing above, the ordinary rules and sanctions that figured in the private life of the people. The people were for the most part still in the stage of custom, and therefore unable to think for themselves. Customary rules prevailed in every thing, and enacted laws in the form of imperial constitutions were issued rarely. The theory of government was that government was by men and not by laws. The King was regarded as the father of his many subjects, and their relationship was purely a personal one.

The principle of government was personal management and control, and thus governmental interference should be effected by example rather than by force. It was acknowledged that force could take cognisance only to external acts while good precepts and examples would reform the vilest thoughts. We should take special notice of this personal theory of the Chinese social and political organisation as it was on such a basis that Confucius moulded his political ideals.

(To be Continued.)

ST. JOHN BRIGADE.

AMBULANCE SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

The Assistant Commissioner begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Funds of the Brigade.

Collected by Mr. Ip Lan-chuen.

(List A.)
Mr. Foo Yik-pang \$50
Mr. Li Hoi-tung 25
Mr. Li Kit-cho 50
Mr. Chan Ping-yu 50
Mr. Chan Tung-son 50
Mr. Ng Yiu-wan 50
Mr. Wong Pak-son 50
Mr. Tse Yat-cho 50

\$375

Collected by Mr. Woo Hay-long.

(List B.)
Mr. Mok Kon-sang \$100
Mr. Mok Wing-yue 100
Mr. Ko Ho-ning 100
Mr. Lam Dore 25
Mr. Chu Chung-hin 15
Mr. Lai Yuet-chen 15
Mr. Au Yung Fung-pak 15
Mr. Ho Man-hon 15
Mr. Mok Hing-kiu 10
Mr. Mok Hing-cheong 10
Mr. Chan Lam-kwan 10
Mr. Choy Ho-sang 10

\$425

TEASERS.

Answer The "China
Mail" Questions.
TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half a dozen questions, not tremendously difficult to answer but not always so simply solved as may be thought, appear on this page. Answers are given on page nine.

- (1) What book in the New Testament follows the Acts of the Apostles?
- (2) What is a jumbuck?
- (3) From which of the Psalms is this quotation taken? "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want..."
- (4) From what is macaroni made?
- (5) What bird other than the dove did Noah send forth from the Ark?
- (6) Who wrote "Robinson Crusoe"?

CHINESE PRESS.

FURTHER SITTING YESTERDAY
IN "SUN PO" CASE.

"SLOGANS" MENTIONED.

After another sitting yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., further adjourned the case in which the Hong Kong "Sun Po" is summoned at the instance of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs for publishing certain matter in the paper, which had not been passed by the Censor.

The defendants in the case were the printers and publishers of the paper concerned, and the offence against them was alleged to have been committed on two separate dates (May 9 and 10), and the matters complained of were alleged to be calculated to induce persons to refrain from dealing or trading with the Japanese.

Mr. Lum Pak-shong, of the S.C.A., who was recalled when the case re-opened yesterday said, in reply to Mr. S. Fitzroy (prosecuting) that he had never seen the slogans published in the "Sun Po" in their issue of May 10.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, told the Magistrate that the defendants did not retain proofs of everything they printed. The proofs were kept for a few days only, and then, if no trouble was anticipated, they were destroyed.

Replying to Mr. Lo's suggestion that it was possible that the slogans had been submitted on some sheet which the witness had initialed, Mr. Lum repeated that he had never seen any of the slogans.

Mr. Lo handed up a sheet which the witness admitted that he had seen before, but denied that the initials on it were his.

Counsel mentioned to the Magistrate that one of the slogans for which his clients were prosecuted actually appeared on the proof in question.

Producing a copy of the "Tai Kwong Po," Mr. Lo asked the witness why a certain heading, bearing the words "Universal indignation" was allowed to appear in that paper, when on the same date it was not passed for his clients.

Mr. Lum replied that the words were struck out from the "Sun Po" on the instruction of the chief censor. The proof of the "Tai Kwong Po" article did not pass through the witness's hands, otherwise he would have cancelled their heading also.

Mr. Lo said that "all he was trying to do was to show up the 'rotten censoring'."

Pressing his point as to the differentiation between the various papers, Mr. Lo asked the witness whether a certain open letter to the Japanese by "The Association of all classes of people in Kwangtung" was allowed to appear in the "Wah Keung Po," but not in the "Sun Po."

The witness's reply was that he did not pass the "Wah Keung Po's" article.

Mr. Lo: "Last time I put it to Mr. Lum and he said it was Mr. Lum. Now, I put it to you and you say it was Mr. Lum."

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Lo referred his Worship to the statement made by Mr. Lum in the witness box that "it was passed by another censor."

Two Censors.
His Worship suggested that that need not mean the present witness, whereupon Mr. Fitzroy said that there were actually two men employed on the work of censoring, the witness and Mr. Lum.

Pressed by Mr. Lo, Mr. Lum then said that the "Wah Keung Po" in submitting the article in question, had deleted certain passages which they thought were too violent, whereas the "Sun Po" did not do this. Consequently, the whole of their article was rejected.

Asked why he did not strike out the objectionable parts from the "Sun Po's" proof, the witness said that they had instructions to strike out any article which involved too many deletions.

Mr. Lo submitted that the general inference to be drawn from the appearance of various anti-Japanese articles in other Chinese papers was that there was no objection to such articles. He also maintained that the meeting of Editors at the S.C.A., did not take place until May 11, when they were told not to use violent language. Not a word, however, was said about "boycott."

"Seldom Read The Papers."
In further examination of Mr. Lum, Mr. Lo produced a copy of the "Yin Cheong Po" and referred to certain passages which the witness had to admit advocated a boycott. Asked if it would not be right to say that there were many papers which advocated a war or other forcible steps against Japan, the witness replied that he seldom read the papers.

When the Magistrate asked who censored the article in the "Yin Cheong Po," the witness replied that he could not remember.

Then, followed some discussion between Mr. Lo and the Magistrate as to the advisability of proceeding further on the line of examination

which Mr. Lo had taken, Counsel informing the Magistrate that he had in his possession many other papers advocating elaborate plans against Japan.

His Worship said that the fact that one party transgressed the law was no reason why another should be entitled to do the same.

Mr. Lo said that certain things were done openly by various papers at the same time, as to which no paper was warned at all. Were not his clients to assume from that, that it would be all-right?

Mr. Lo, Eaves, D.S.O., expressed agreement.

For The Defence.
The case for the defence was then opened by Mr. Lo who called Mr. Leung Chan, Editor and Publisher of the "Sun Po."

The witness said he had five years' experience of local journalistic work, having arrived here before the Censorship.

His knowledge of local censorship methods was that the Censors put their initials at the end of the proof sheet submitted, while crossing out those paragraphs to which objection was taken. It happened sometimes that they omitted to cross or to initial the matter, in which case it was the universal practice with all the papers of the Colony to regard anything which was not crossed out as passed.

The Editors would submit only matter which they thought was important and required the attention of the Censors, and in connection with this practice there had actually been correspondence between his own paper and the S.C.A. The circumstances which caused this correspondence were that the S.C.A. had called his attention to certain matter published which had not been censored and had threatened to take proceedings.

The witness wrote to the S.C.A., pointing out that the practice was not to submit anything for censorship which, according to the paper's ideas, was not objectionable or was in accordance with Government requirements.

He received no reply from the S.C.A. to this letter, which was sent on October 9, 1926. He took it that his silence connoted the Department's acquiescence to the arrangement and he carried on with it.

"Censored and Passed."

It was on May 6 that he published the article advocating the boycott against Japan, which article was censored and passed. Then followed two meetings which the Editors of the various papers had with the Censors, one before and the other after the publication of these issues, of the 9th and 10th.

At the first meeting, the Editors were warned against publishing anything against Japan in strong or violent terms, but nothing was mentioned in regard to the question of an anti-Japanese boycott.

The impression witness gained from this was that they could continue to publish the advocacy of the boycott. It was not until after the present proceedings were instituted against his paper, that an intimation to the contrary was conveyed to witness.

Prior to the meeting, for several days, other papers had been strong in advocating views relating to the adoption of a boycott and other strong measures, and in some cases even went to the extent of advocating war. There was at least one paper advocating the severance of economic relations.

Shown a paragraph from his own paper advocating the discontinuance of the use of Japanese silk, witness said that item had been passed and censored as was the whole sheet in which that item appeared, on May 9. He assumed that it was passed because it was not crossed out.

Ten Slogans.

Regarding the other matter complained of, which appeared on the 10th, witness said that altogether ten slogans were submitted to the censors, of which four were now the subject of the complaint. Those slogans were all passed.

Replying to Mr. Lo, witness explained that although not having the same words, the slogans were in substance and in phraseology practically identical with the general printed body of the sheet. In other words, all that was done was to lift the same ideas from the general body of the article and distribute them on the sheet as marginal slogans.

Mr. Lo: My case is that every paragraph submitted on the 9th and 10th was censored.

The case was again adjourned.

Tokyo, Yesterday.— On the ground that he has accomplished the stabilisation of the financial situation, for which he took office, Junnosuke Inouye has resigned the Governorship of the Bank of Japan. Kucho Hijioka, the Vice-Governor, has been appointed to succeed Inouye, while Eiigo Fukui succeeds Hijioka.—Reuter.

Singapore, Yesterday.— The Federal Council has fixed the rubber export duty at one cent a pound. This will become effective on July 1.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LATEST FOLIES BERGERE
HITS.

TO-MORROW'S FEATURE.

Eleanore Ninon and Leo Mantin, two famous revue artists direct from Paris and Monte Carlo, will provide an added attraction with the latest Folies Bergeres song and dance hits in the Queen's Theatre at the 9.20 performances each night from to-morrow to Saturday.

This brilliant couple, who have appeared at l'Abbaye, Paris, The Knickerbocker, Monte Carlo and other famous pleasure resorts, will present the most popular items in their exclusive repertoire perhaps the best known of these being the intriguing French song of the Parisian star Mistinguette, "Ca C'est Paris," from the Moulin Rouge.

"Why Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," a distinctly novel item in which a Frenchman wins the love of an English girl through the "Valse de Passion" will be included in the programme, also jazz items of a kind new to Hong Kong, and the romantic and exquisitely beautiful original Spanish Love Dance, a parody of the famous dancer and actress Signorita Raquel Meller, in which Mile. Ninon's perfect figure will be seen to great advantage.

The conclusion item will be the latest dance craze "Aero-Doodle," as presented in l'Abbaye, Paris. Eleanore Ninon and Leo Mantin have had the honour of appearing before royalty on more than one occasion, and among the many famous pleasure resorts at which they have appeared are the Folies Bergeres, Paris, Maximes, Madrid, Au Negrasko, Nice, and Hotel McAlpin, New York.

The chief picture at the Queen's Theatre at all performances from Thursday to Saturday will be Metro's big screen version of Sir James Barrie's famous play, "Quality Street," with Marion Davies in the leading role. Advance booking for all performances is now open at the Queen's Theatre.

THE CINEMA.

"THE BLUE DANUBE"

"The Blue Danube" said to be the result of an inspiration from the famous waltz from which is derived its name, is the special attraction at the Queen's Theatre for final showing to-day.

Combined with special rendering of music by the efficient Queen's Theatre orchestra, the picture portrays love, life and laughter, so delightfully suggested by the master violinist Strauss, composer of the famous waltz.

Picturing Lya Mara, famous film star as heroine in a delightful story of modern Vienna; it deals mainly with the romance of a count and a cabaret girl.

Produced by Graham Wilcox (London) Ltd., it is a notable picture of lovely scenes of stage life, and the hunting scene, in beautiful surroundings, deserves special mention. It is a picture well worth seeing.

"THE AIR MAIL"

The big attraction at the World Theatre for to-day, is a tale of air romance and adventure, "The Air Mail," which is being screened for the last time.

Warner Baxter features as hero, with Billie Dove, winsome blonde, playing opposite him. It deals with the adventurous and tireless effort of the U.S. Air Mail to get the mail through regardless of the weather.

"Nor wind, rain, snow or night. Can stay the pilot from his flight" is the slogan that drives the air heroes on.

First as a "crook" who afterwards reformed the hero is involved in a thrilling and complicated climax, when, against great odds, he defeats his enemies and energies literally with flying colours.

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., enacts an important role with Mary Brian in close support. The cast includes many noted stars, and the picture, constructed in co-operation with the U.S. Air Mail authorities, is a notable achievement.

"KOW WONG."

HAS THREE EUROPEANS
BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Police Sergeant Kelly, known amongst the Chinese as the "kow wong" (dog king), summoned three Europeans, before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning for breaches of regulations.

Mr. Glen, of No. 8, East Point-terrace, was fined \$4 for allowing his dog to be abroad without a muzzle.

Mrs. Kemp, of No. 1, Norton-terrace, admitted two similar summonses relating to two dogs owned by her, and was fined \$4 on each summons.

The third defendant was Mr. Gobbin, of the United States Navy, whose local address was given as No. 48, Queen's-road Central.

He was summoned for owning a dog without a licence and for allowing it to be abroad without a muzzle. He admitted both offences. The Magistrate imposed fines of \$5 on the first count and \$4 on the other.

L'IMPERATOR.

NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER ON
DEMONSTRATION.

AT CENTRAL STATION.

As announced in the advertising columns L'Imperator fire extinguisher will be demonstrated at the Central Fire Brigade Station on Friday at 5 p.m. The agents are the Oriental Commercial Company.

This extinguisher was shown at work in Shanghai recently and, according to the "Shanghai Times" report, a number of severe tests were introduced. The first of these was the laying of a trail of gasoline to which a match was placed. In a very few seconds, despite the rapidity with which the flames travelled, the fire was completely subdued. The next test was even greater when a stack of timber saturated with pitch and gasoline was lighted. Using the extinguisher one of the operators sprayed the contents on the burning pile and in a very short time had the fire reduced. The remarkable part about this test was the fact that the timber used was charred to a depth of a quarter inch before the flames had been extinguished.

A burning tin of petrol was next treated with the contents of the extinguisher and this was also put out within a very few seconds. To motor owners the fourth test was the most interesting in view of the fact that a car was utilised as a subject. Gasoline was thrown on to the engine and a match applied. Giving the fire sufficient time to get a hold the demonstrator handled the extinguisher and in less than ten seconds had put out the fire.

In order to demonstrate the minor damage to the engine the car was started with the crank and "turned over" in good order.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE LAST
WEEK.

SMALL-POX DEATHS.

Last week's return of notifiable disease in the Colony, according to reports to the Medical Officer of Health, was as follows:—

Small-pox: 1 case from the city, 4 from Kowloon—total 4, 6 deaths during the week.

Diphtheria: 2 cases from Kowloon, 1 death.

Euteric fever (typhoid): 5 cases from the city, 1 from Kowloon—total 6 cases (1 imported), 1 death.

Paratyphoid fever: 1 death during the week.

Influenza (not notifiable): 1 death during the week.



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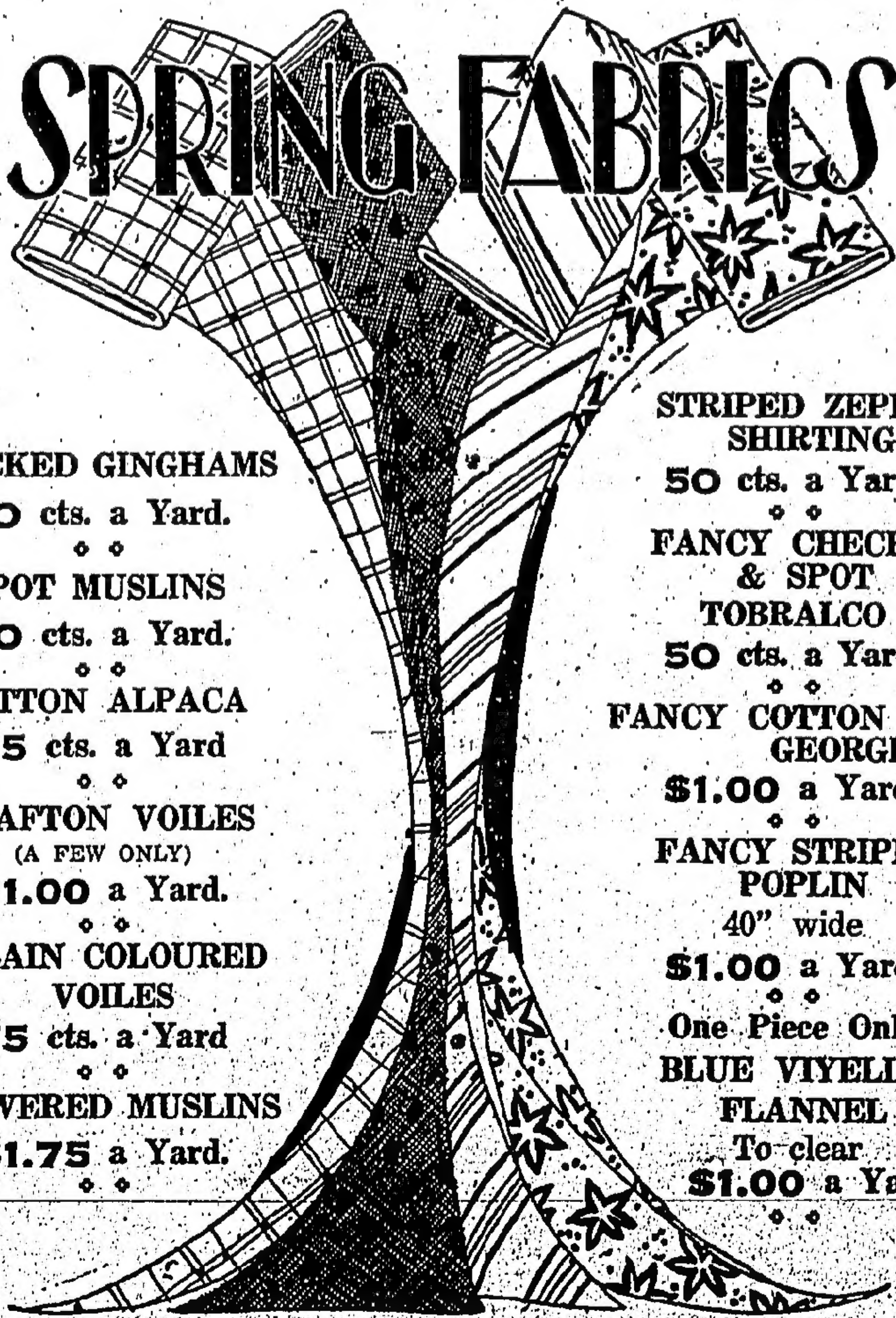
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75 cts. a Yard

GRAFTON VOILES

(A FEW ONLY)

\$1.00 a Yard.

PLAIN COLOURED
VOILES

75 cts. a Yard

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\$1.75 a Yard.

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50 cts. a Yard.

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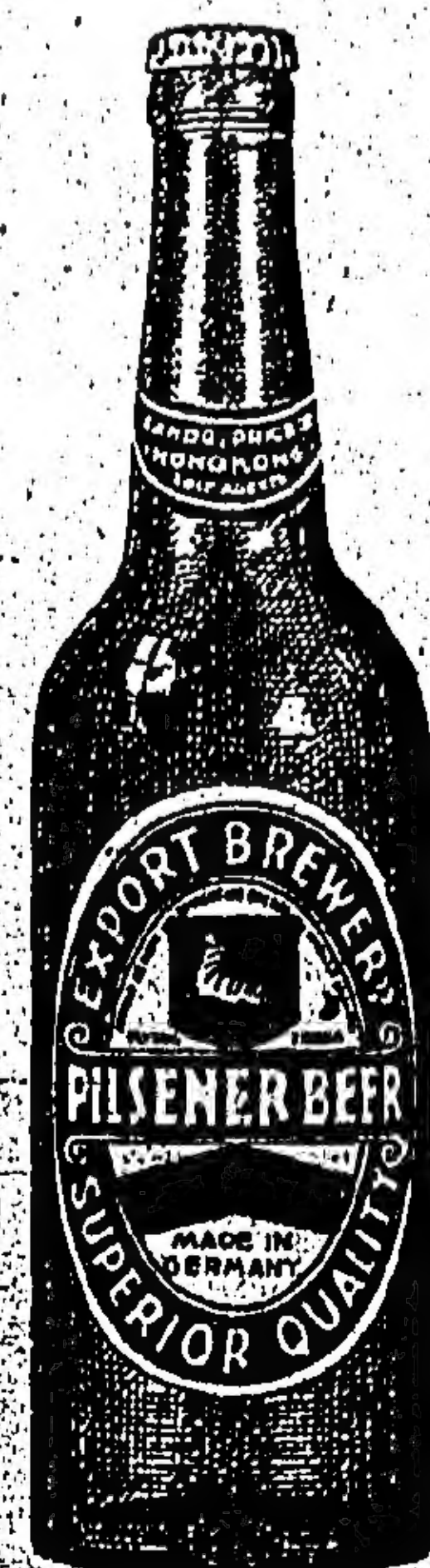
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Of special use for the following Complaints:—
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Epilepsy, Rebellious Neuralgia, Insomnia,
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On FRIDAY, 15th JUNE

AT 5 p.m.

INSURANCE MANAGERS, ARCHITECTS
AND ALL INTERESTED MUST
NOT MISS THIS DEMONSTRATION

THERE IS A SURPRISE FOR EVERYONE WHO COMES.
INCREDIBLY WONDERFUL AND EFFECTIVE.

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GET WELL IN SIMPLE WAY.

The Poo On Chinese Herbs have cured
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Gastritis; Dropsy; Diabetes; Rheumatism;
Bronchitis; Insomnia; Skin Diseases; and
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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Chinese reported to the police that yesterday morning a thief broke into his house at No. 176, Wing-lok-street and stole clothes worth \$22.50.

The hon. treasurer of the Door of Hope and Children's Refuge has received with thanks the sum of \$500 from the Ministering Children's League, Shanghai.

Hampton Court banqueting hall, after repairs which have taken five years, was reopened to the public, and two cellars under the hall are also now open.

The sentence of death passed on Albert Edward Alexander Symons for the murder of his wife, Eleanor, aged 23, at Southend last February, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The forthcoming marriage is announced between Mr. A. T. P. Farquharson, a banker, of No. 2, Humphreys-building, Kowloon, and Miss R. L. Peet, of the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

The Canton authorities are reported by the Chinese papers to be making arrangements for the holding of an agricultural and national products exhibition in the city in the near future.

Members of the Citizens Association for the Support of Diplomacy have telegraphed to the Nationalist Government demanding the immediate appointment of a suitable man to take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday evening, with full military honours, of Private Plumbe of the Queen's Royal Regiment, whose death occurred on Monday at the Military Hospital, where he had been a patient for some time.

A fine of \$25 was yesterday imposed, by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, on a Chinese who was charged on remand with selling singlets bearing an infringement of the trade mark of the Kam Hing Knitting Factory.

This afternoon at 5.30, also tomorrow and Friday at 5.30 p.m., at the Union Church Hall, Kennedy-road, Mr. Flacks, Hebrew Christian will tell the story of his life. Mr. Flacks will continue his other addresses on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.

According to the Chinese press, employees of the editorial department of the Commercial Press have resolved to give lectures and to write on economic and political subjects so that the people in general may have a better understanding of national politics and diplomacy.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. E. H. Williams, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, for harbouring a married woman. He was fined \$100 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Miss Hillman of the Tientsin Grammar School staff is leaving at the end of the present term, when she will return to England via Siberia, and travel thence to Nairobi, to marry Mr. H. Laidlaw, late secretary of the Tientsin Club. She will take with her, says the "North-China Daily Mail," the best wishes of many Tientsin friends.

Serious charges, alleging the distribution of pamphlets containing seditious matter against both the British and Japanese Governments, were brought against a young Chinese girl and a man before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. They were arrested by the police in Waterloo-street where they were in the company of a second man who was addressing a crowd at the time. This man had already been sentenced to two months' hard labour. The Magistrate yesterday convicted the defendants, fining the man \$100 or, in default, two months' hard labour. The girl was ordered to sign a bond for her future good behaviour.

Another "old Shanghai hand" is soon to retire and to leave Shanghai for good. This is Mr. R. G. Dowie, F.E.I.S., who, for the past 25 years, has been head master of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese. Mr. Dowie will soon reach the age limit and will be placed on the retired list. On July 11 he will leave for Hong Kong on board the Dollar str. "President Adams" accompanied by Mrs. Dowie, and there they will transship to the Australian Oriental str. "Changie" for Australia and New Zealand. After a tour of these two places (Mr. Dowie hopes to be in Melbourne) to witness a Test Match, they will go on to South Africa, visiting, among other sights, the Victoria Falls, and will then go to Scotland where they will make their future home.

The export of flour from Kiangsu Province has been forbidden by the local authorities.

The "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, celebrated his 28th birthday on Monday, June 4.

On Monday night a thief entered No. 44, Kai-yan-road, Kowloon City, and made off with property valued at \$15.

The Chinese press states that rumours to the effect that Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Peking Foreign Minister, has resigned, are untrue.

Mr. Alfred Bowker recently opened his Japanese gardens at The Malms, Shawford, Hampshire, to the public in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Royal Hants County Hospital.



The picturesque and famous dog master, Arthur T. Walden, who gained renown in the Klondike and in many dog sled derbies. Commander Byrd has chosen Walden to take charge of the dogs and sleds for the coming expedition into the Antarctic.

Ten military instructors and 80 physical directors employed in various schools met last Wednesday and decided to arrange for a monster student parade, those who are to take part being physical training students. On Sunday, it was proposed that 5,000 students should meet in the Recreation Ground near St. Catherine's Bridge, and after listening to lectures, they were to march throughout the Chinese sections, to music provided by military bands.

Collisions in the Hailuo seem to be of frequent occurrence of late, reports the "North-China Daily Mail." In spite of the Harbour Regulations which prohibit lighters coming up the river lying to abreast, this regulation is ignored by the lighters. Last week-end a collision took place between a Japanese freighter and two native lighters, and although no lives were lost, considerable damage was done to the lighter. As the lighter is alleged to have committed a flagrant breach of Article 27 of the Harbour Regulations, it is anticipated that the Japanese freighter will be exonerated from all blame for the collision.

The "N. C. Daily News" very much regrets to have to announce the death of one of the most popular residents Shanghai has known in the last quarter century—Mr. O. Crewe Read, of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. His passing is the more sad by reason of the fact that he was on the eve of retiring after a long and eminently successful professional career and had taken up his residence in Victoria, British Columbia, on that account, when he succumbed to kidney trouble. The local office of the company received a cable message from Mr. J. Goldammer, the Vice-President in New York, stating that Mr. Crewe Read died on June 5.

An American Marine, Sergt. P.H. Clary, while riding a motorcycle from the Central Station, Tientsin, on May 29, came in collision with a Chinese soldier who was crossing the road. The soldier was knocked down and fell heavily. The motor cyclist who was said to be going 20 miles an hour was diverted by a cat in the road. The injured man was picked up and taken to a neighbouring hospital, where he died shortly after admission. An inquest was held by the City Procurator who, after hearing the evidence of Chinese police on point and patrol duty, and a statement by the Marine, found that death was accidentally caused by the collision. The Marine who was arrested by the Chinese police was handed over by them to his own authorities, who are being asked to pay the funeral and hospital expenses, and compensate the family of the deceased.

An old woman, who had kidnapped a girl in Hong Kong, was arrested at Macao. She was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Another case of small-pox of a mild type was reported in London bringing the number under treatment at the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospital up to 18.

Two Chinese women and three girls are reported missing in the Colony. The homes of four of the missing people are in Kowloon City, the other residing at Shamshui.

In view of the fact that bandits are alleged to be attacking villages near Soochow, Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner, has despatched men to cope with them.

Telegrams from Hsuehchowfu state that a disastrous fire broke out in that city during the week-end and burnt down a number of buildings, including the Chamber of Commerce.

Three alleged Communists have been arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai and charged with molesting the workers of a cotton mill in the western district. They will be handed over to the Gendarmerie Commissioner to be dealt with.

Residents of the Tsung Nyieh Alleyway, off North Szechuen Road Extension, have addressed letters to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and other local authorities asking that native police should patrol their alleyway and demanding the removal of the number plates placed on their doors by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

His many friends will learn with regret that Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul General, had again to enter the Country Hospital for an operation last week. He expected to be away from office for about ten days. During his absence, Mr. C. F. Garstin, the Consul, will be in charge of H. M. Consulate-General.

Banns have been published at All Saints Church, Tientsin, of marriage between Mr. John Herbert Roberts who has been six years resident in Tientsin, and Miss Florence Mabel Walter, who recently arrived in the port; also between Lieut. Harry Herbert Goss of the 1st E. Yorks. Regt. and Miss Sadie Madeline Tilburn of Moss Vale, New South Wales.

The "Eastern Times" says that Gen. Ho Feng-ling, formerly Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung District, who was Minister of War in the last Peking Cabinet; Gen. Chang Ching-wel, Tupan of Kirin; and the youngest son of Marshal Chang Tso-liu have died as a result of wounds received in the Mukden bombing outrage, in which Marshal Chang is reported to have been wounded.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations have received telegrams from the Nationalist Government thanking them for the work they already have done towards affording relief to the wounded and providing comforts for the Southern forces and stating that, as Peking has been occupied, there is no further need for such work and it should be wound up as early as possible.

A Chinese who had previously been sentenced for similar crimes, again appeared in the Provisional Court, Shanghai on a charge of larceny. Accused went to 106 Broadway on May 12 and, according to his usual procedure, said that he would buy a Remington typewriter and that he would pay for it at his home. He requested that an assistant should accompany him in his motor car. When they had proceeded some distance, the car stopped, and accused asked the assistant to get out and "give a push." No sooner had the latter stepped out than he was left standing in the road, while the car drove off. A sentence of two years and three months' imprisonment was imposed.

Successful trials have been made on the Thames at Greenwich of a twin-screw motor fire boat which has been made by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons for the Rangoon Municipality for use on the Irrawaddy water front where fire dangers have been increasing. The boat is of light draught and high speed, and special provision has been made to protect the propellers from floating logs. It is classed 100 "A" 1, for fire floats, and the hull is of British steel throughout, with the whole of the outside plating galvanized. It is 75 ft. in length with a beam of 18 ft. 6 in. The hull deck is covered by a curved, corrugated steel awning. A monitor and delivery hose is mounted on a platform, and each pump is capable of delivering 2,100 gallons of water per minute.

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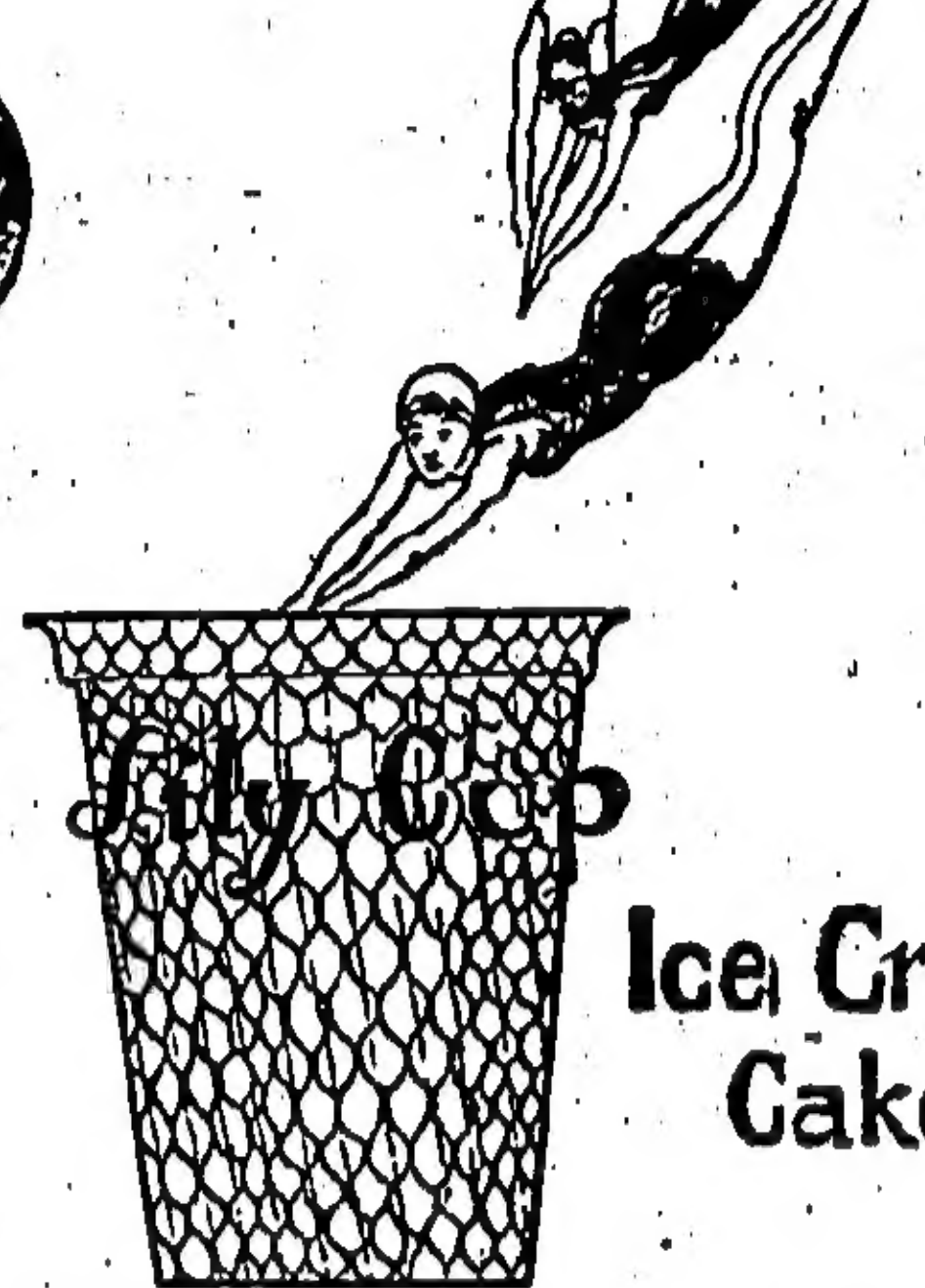
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THE K.R.A.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.
PENINSULA QUESTIONS.

Eighteen members were present at the monthly meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association committee, held on Monday night in St. Andrew's Hall.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read correspondence with the Dairy Farm Co., wherein the company agreed to the institution of separate counters for customers and servants, and to the exhibition of notices prohibiting smoking. Letters, with regard to noises by the military, and a letter to the Colonial Secretary requesting that the new road to Tai Wan Bay be surfaced to permit of motor traffic, were also read, together with a letter of acknowledgment from Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi thanking the Association for their valuations and the accompanying basket of roses.

Kowloon Tong Telephones.

The question of the subscription rates for telephones at Kowloon Tong was raised and discussed. After reference to the Telephone Ordinance it was decided to ascertain from the Telephone Company whether there was any possibility of Kowloon Tong being afforded the same facilities as the Peak District on the introduction of an automatic telephone system.

The Hon. Secretary reported that a set of the Ordinances of Hong Kong had been purchased for the use of the Association, and that these were at the disposal of any member when required.

Traffic and Street Lighting.

The fact that the central lighting standards, removed from Nathan-road, were being erected in Chatham-road was commented on, and as the position in which they are erected was considered dangerous to traffic, it was decided to approach the authorities with a view to their removal.

In view of the imminent erection of a new garage in Salisbury-road, it was decided to request an assurance from the Captain Superintendent of Police that the site would be chosen so as to ensure no interference with the traffic of this thoroughfare.

The hoarding at the corner of Peking and Nathan roads, rendering the corner "blind" and of danger to ricksha traffic was discussed and it was decided to suggest to the authorities that Ferry bound ricksha traffic should be instructed to use Haiphong or Middle roads in preference to Peking-road.

"Star" Ferry Approach.

The traffic congestion at the "Star" Ferry was again brought up and discussed in view of the statement made in the Legislative Council on this subject, it was unanimously agreed to approach the Government stressing the urgent need for action in the matter, and requesting that provision be made in the estimates for 1929 for the work.

Children's Playground.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the subject of facilities for Children's Playgrounds; it was finally decided to accept the offer made by the Government of the piece of land at the junction of Middle and Salisbury roads, and to ascertain what other areas South of Prince Edward-road are available for reservation.

It was further decided to get in touch with the owners of the sunken site at the corner of Nathan and Kimberley roads with a view to its conversion into a playground.

This concluded the business and the meeting closed at 7 p.m.

Two new members joined the Association during the past month. Members are reminded that subscriptions for 1928 are due and should be sent to Mr. E. Abraham, c/o Messrs. Tester and Abraham, Exchange Building.

LAWN TENNIS.

L.R.C. AMERICAN MIXED DOUBLES.

Entries for above tournament, for prizes presented by Mrs. R. Hancock, Mrs. Tottenham and Mrs. Doyle, close on Thursday, the 14th inst.; play to commence at 8 o'clock.

An exhibition match will be played at 4 o'clock—Lieut. Hale and Mr. McEachran v. Dr. R. E. Tottenham and Professor F. A. Redmond.

SUB. GRIFFINS.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club announce that subscription griffin hats close on Saturday next, June 16.

STORING FILMS.

CONVICTION FOR CONTRAVENTION OF LICENCE.

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.

Sub-Inspector Ellis summoned the Howwood Company of No. 27, Wyndham-street, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, for storing cinematograph films in a place other than allowed by their licence.

The Inspector explained that the defendants had a licence for a film store room, but when a fire broke out at the premises of the Company on the evening of June 5, films were discovered by Mr. Moss of the Fire Brigade, at the bottom of the stairway.

Another film had been placed in the backyard of the premises to dry in the sun, and this was believed to have caught fire through a light cigarette being thrown into the yard from the floor above. At the time of the fire the door of the film store room was open, so that but for prompt action in tackling the outbreak, the fire might have taken on very serious consequences.

The Manager's Excuse.

The manager of the defendant firm told the Magistrate that he was absent in Canton at the time. The Magistrate said that he could not shift the responsibility in that way. He was a licensee and he was the responsible person. The Magistrate having registered a conviction, the Inspector said that the defendant had been fined \$25 six months ago on each of two similar charges.

Magistrate (to defendant): You were fined before and yet your folks can't take warning?—I have told them to be careful.

Inspector Ellis told the Magistrate, in reply to a question, that he was unable to say for what length of time the films had been in the place they were found prior to the fire.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

LOCAL TRAGEDIES.

The defendant applied for the return of his licence. Inspector Ellis said that he had instructions from the C.S.P. to withhold the licence until further instructions. He understood that there were certain alterations, which the Fire Brigade wanted made in the defendant's store room. The Magistrate told the defendant that he had nothing to do with the Fire Brigade.

TWO DROWNING FATALITIES.

2 WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

Two drowning fatalities and two cases of attempted suicide by drowning were contained in the police reports this morning. All the persons concerned were Chinese.

The first fatality occurred opposite the Harbour Office wharf at midnight last night. The victim was a 15-year-old Chinese schoolboy named Lam Ming-sam who lived at No. 178, Queen's-road Central.

This lad was stated to have accidentally fallen into the harbour from the Harbour Office wharf whilst watching some friends fishing. Several of the lad's friends entered the water immediately he had fallen in, and between them, succeeded in bringing the lad back to the wharf.

The police were immediately communicated with and an ambulance secured, but the lad died on the way to the Government Civil Hospital, and the remains were taken to the Victoria mortuary.

By a coincidence, the victim of the second fatality was also named Lam, is a 19-year-old student living in Shanghai-street, Yau-mat.

This youth, Lam Chan-heung, was drowned whilst bathing in the harbour off Lai-chikok. No one knew of the accident until the lad's body was recovered from the water by some soldiers of the Queen's Regiment who had gone to Lai-chikok to swim in the afternoon.

Suicide Attempts. The would-be suicides were both Chinese females. One was a woman living at No. 48, Square-street who decided to end all by jumping into the harbour from the Praya in the Central district, at 1.45 this morning.

She was rescued by sampan people in the vicinity and removed by the police to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion. Her condition is not serious.

In the second instance, the would-be suicide was a married woman, aged about 50 years, of no fixed abode, and described as a native of Wanchow.

She jumped into the harbour from the Praya opposite Hing Fat-street, at 12.15 p.m., yesterday. A Chinese, who had observed her, gallantly jumped in after her and succeeded in effecting her rescue. She was also turned over to the police, who had her removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

In this instance, also, the patient's condition is not considered serious.

DUNLOP'S CASE.

SEQUEL TO A CASHIER ABSCONDING.

GUARANTEE IN DISPUTE.

Whether a letter from one legal firm to another should be put in or not was argued, with some heat in the Summary Court this morning, by Mr. C. A. S. Russ and Mr. G. St. Hugh Jones.

Mr. Hugh Jones was for the Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd., No. 16, Des Voeux-road Central, who sued L. Charley & Co. of Leo Yuen-street West, and Yu Choy, alias Ah Choy. Mr. Russ was for Charley & Co.

In the end, Mr. Russ consented to putting the letter, written by his firm, to be put in as evidence.

Explaining the claim, Mr. Hugh Jones said that early in April, plaintiffs employed S. P. Yu as cashier.

Checked the Cash Box.

In accordance with usual local practice, Dunlop's required certain security. A guarantee was given by Yu Choy but, later, Dunlop's required the chop of L. Charley & Co. as well. A second document was duly made out, signed and chopped on April 24.

On May 5, the cashier absconded with about \$1,700 for which the guarantors were liable. To bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court, Dunlop's sued for \$1,000.

Mr. R. C. Webb, Dunlop's local manager, said that he personally checked the cash box on May 5.

"Was It A Testimonial?"

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, Mr. Webb replied that he could not say that the chop on the guarantee was that used by L. Charley & Co., but he had been given to understand that it was.

He denied that Yu Choy thought he was only signing a testimonial (for the cashier) when he (Yu Choy) gave the guarantee. He, Mr. Webb, had explained the document to Yu Choy who signified that he understood its purport.

Since May 5, Mr. Webb had asked for payment of the sum stolen, the demand for same being made jointly on L. Charley & Co. and Yu Choy.

There was no suggestion, said Mr. Webb, that the chop on the guarantee was not the correct one of the Charley firm.

Arguments for Defence. Mr. Russ submitted that he had no case to answer. Yu Choy was only an assistant and not a partner in Charley & Co. Even if he was a partner, the firm could not be bound by the guarantee he had given.

He also stated that the chop was

LEE GARDENS.

TWO GAMBLING "WHEELS" IN OPERATION.

MANAGER FINED.

The manager of the Lee Gardens was this morning summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, on two counts of running gambling wheels at the gardens.

Mr. C. E. L. Grist appeared for the defence, whilst the defendant was not present in Court.

C.D.I. Murphy, who prosecuted, told the Magistrate that the first wheel complained of was what was known as the "Golden Wheel." This had twelve numbers and two pointers coloured red and blue respectively.

The procedure at this wheel was for the customer to buy a numbered ticket for ten cents, and then the wheel was turned. If the red pointer came to rest on the customer's number he would receive a ticket for the face value of 50 cents, whilst if the blue pointer rested on the number, the prize ticket would be for the face value of 30 cents.

The Odds Against.

The Magistrate remarked that the odds were 5½ to 1 against the customer, and the C.D.I. agreed. Proceeding, Mr. Murphy said that with the prize tickets the winners could obtain refreshments or other goods in restaurants etc., controlled by the management of the gardens, or the tickets could be used for admission to the gardens on some other occasion.

A "Fifty-Fifty" Chance. With regard to the second wheel, the C.D.I. said that was coloured red and white. The stake on red was 10 cents, on white 20 cents and the fifty-fifty chance on red and white was 40 cents.

There was a small prize for each stake such as cheap watches, clocks, toys and cigarettes, etc.

Mr. Grist told the Magistrate that he would plead "guilty" to both charges and give an undertaking that the wheel would be dismantled immediately.

Mr. Lindsell said that if Mr. Grist pleaded "guilty" the wheels

not that of the firm. In any case, the guarantee was not binding on the firm because it was executed outside the firm's premises and not in the presence of a partner.

Mr. Cheng Kuen, managing partner of L. Charley & Co., then gave evidence and was cross-examined at length by Mr. Hugh Jones.

Case adjourned.

GUARDSMAN'S LAPSE.

CONVICTED FOR THE THEFT OF A WATCH.

"MERRY" MISCHIEF.

In convicting Guardsman Nell Dixon, (24) of the Scots Guards, on a charge of theft of a gold wrist watch worth \$10 from the Yau Wai watchmaker's shop at No. 51, Spring Garden-lane, on the night of June 8, Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning said that in view of the accused's good character—(he has had 9 years' service)—and the good record of his battalion in Hong Kong, he would let the accused off with a fine of \$50 or four weeks' jail. In addition, the accused was ordered to pay \$10 as compensation for the watch which had not been recovered, or go to jail for another ten days.

Mr. Grist suggested that the Magistrate register a conviction and dismiss the summons with a caution, as the police were not pressing the charge. He said that it was the first time the defendant had been in Court for such an offence, and the games were only quite recently started at the gardens.

Police Warning Ignored. The C.D.I. asked for a nominal fine, and told the Magistrate that although warned to discontinue the operation of the wheels a month ago the defendant had kept it going until last night. He also asked for an order for the games to be discontinued at the gardens forthwith.

The Magistrate said that he could not order the discontinuing of the wheels. What he could do was to warn the defendant that if he were summoned again he would be heavily fined.

Mr. Grist said that he was giving an undertaking on behalf of the defendant that the wheels would be dismantled immediately.

In the circumstances the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 on each summons, and, in view of the defendant's absence from Court, allowed 24 hours for the payment of the fines.

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

- (1) Paul's Epistle to the Romans.
- (2) A sheep (aboriginal term).
- (3) The twenty-third.
- (4) From wheaten paste, formed into tubes.
- (5) A raven.
- (6) Daniel Defoe.

ON HYGIENE.

ITS TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS.

AND LOCAL CONDITIONS.

How hygiene is taught in the schools of Hong Kong and the proportion of "local" matter in such teaching was referred to at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, when Dr. W. V. M. Koch asked the following question, pursuant to notice:—

Can the Head of the Sanitary Department ascertain in how many schools, government grant-in-aid and vernacular, the subject of hygiene is taught; what proportion do these bear to the total number of schools; is stress laid upon the application of hygiene to local conditions; and is any test, practical or written, applied to ascertain the results of such instruction periodically during the year?

Mr. W. J. Carrie, Head of the Sanitary Department and President of the Board, replied:—

The Director of Education reports as follows:—Hygiene is taught in all government schools and all grant-in-aid schools. It is taught in the teachers' classes at the Technical Institute. It is also taught in all vernacular schools having Standard IV. and upwards. In the urban districts the proportion of such schools is approximately 75 per cent. In all cases stress is laid upon the application of hygiene to local conditions. The vernacular schools use a book specially compiled for Hong Kong. Except in the case of very young children, there are written or oral tests periodically.

Dr. Koch:—May I enquire whether they use the book supplied by Dr. W. W. Pearce (a former Medical Officer of Health) some years ago?

Mr. Carrie:—I cannot answer the question at the moment, but I will inquire.

Others present included the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Dr. G. W. Pope, Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., Dr. S. C. Ho, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and Mr. J. Watson (secretary).

\$2850 IN FINES.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ILLICIT RAW OPIUM.

Chief Preventive Officer Clark charged two Chinese, before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at the Central Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of illicit raw opium.

The first accused, a woman, who had 15 taels concealed in her girder, was fined \$450 or three months' hard labour.

The other accused, a man, had 80 taels cunningly concealed behind the tin lining of a small rattan basket, which he was carrying at the time of his arrest.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2,400 or six months' jail. In both instances the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

\$1,400 More. This morning two Chinese were brought before Mr. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy and charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of non-Government opium.

The first defendant had on his person at the time of the arrest early this morning, 132 taels of opium, while the second defendant, arrested some time later, had 176 pots of opium.

Both were arrested on the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharfs, where the R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" was moored alongside the first wharf and, on being questioned, both defendants stated that it was their intention to deliver the opium on board the C.P.S. liner.

The first defendant had the drug cleverly hidden under the top of his trousers by means of a broad cloth, while the second defendant carried the contraband in two cigarette boxes under his arm.

First accused admitted possession, but the second offered the excuse that he was unaware of the contents of the boxes, it having been given him by someone he did not know.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$900, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour on the first defendant, while the second defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with the alternative of a \$500 fine.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

Bank, wire	2/- 3/4
Bank, on demand	2/- 7/16
Bank 30 day's sight	
Bank, 4 months' sight	2/- 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/1 3/4
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/1 3/4
On Paris	
On demand	126 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	138 3/4
On Berlin	
On demand	
On New York	
On demand	49 3/4
Credits, 60 days' sight	51 3/4
On Bombay	
Wire	135 3/4
On demand	135 3/4
On Calcutta	
Wire	135 3/4
On demand	135 3/4
On Singapore	
On demand	88
On Manila	
On demand	99 3/4
On Shanghai	
On demand	75
30 day's sight (private paper)	
On Yokohama	
On demand	106
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.55
Silver (per oz.)	27 9/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem	
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	33 3/4 dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	

THE SHARE MARKET.

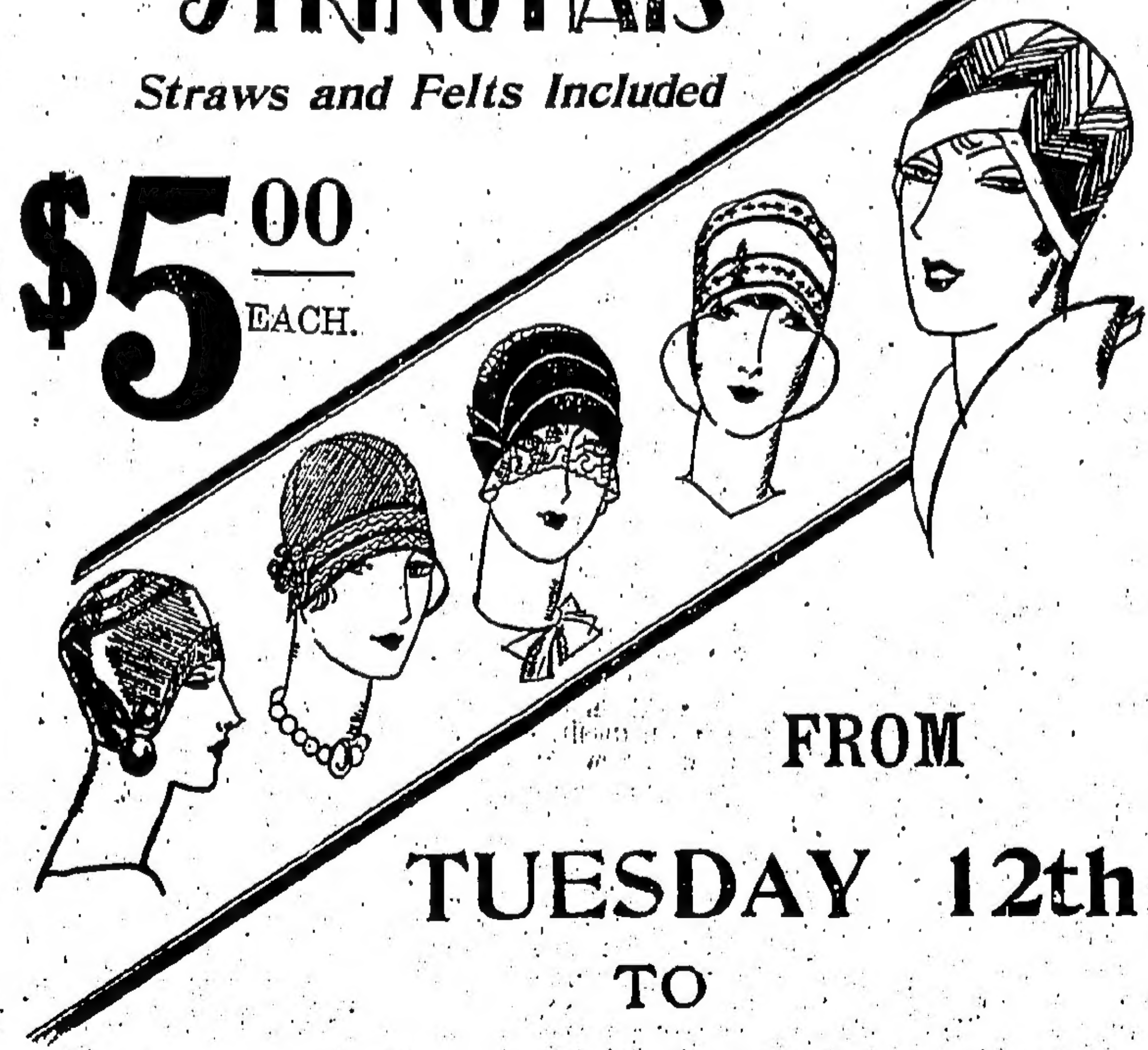
Stock	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
T.T. on London	2/- 3/4
T.T. on Shanghai	27 9/16
Bankers	
Hongkong Bank	\$1200 n
do. Lon. Reg.	\$1374 n
Chartered Bank	\$231 n
Mercantile A. & B.	\$235 n
do. C.	\$235 n
P. & O. Bank	\$235 n
Bank of East Asia	\$75 n
Insurances	
Canton Insurance	\$615 n
Union Insurance	\$330 n
North China Insurance	\$140 b
Yantai Insurance	\$50 n
China Underwriters	\$235 b 2 1/2 s
China Fire Insurance	\$230 b
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$740 n
Shipping	
Douglas	\$37 s
H.K. Steamships	\$39 b
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$24 n
Indo-China (Pref)	\$37 n
do. (Def)	\$30 n
Shell Transport	\$673 n
Water-Boats	\$204 n
Mining	
Bungaya	\$13 n
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$55 n
Langkats (Combined)	\$12.20 n
do. (Single)	\$13.20 n
Shanghai Explorations	\$730 n
Shahe	\$4 n
Trough Mines	\$17/6 n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$132 b
H.K. & W. Docks	\$404 n
China Providents	\$5.10 b 5.30 s
Hongkong	\$156 n
New Engineering	\$5 n
Shanghai Docks	\$107 1/2 n
Cotton Mills	
Ewo Cottons	\$78.50 b
Oriental Cottons	\$72.20 n
S'hai Cottons (Old)	\$51 1/2 n
do. (new)	\$72 1/2 n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9.35 b
Hongkong Lands	\$24 n
Shanghai Lands	\$1137 n
Humphreys Estates	\$14 n
Hongkong Realities	\$8 1/2 s
H.K. Territorials	
Prince's Buildings	
Public Utilities	
H.K. Tramways	\$24.60 b 25 s
Peak Tram (old)	\$12 1/2 b
do. (new)	\$8 n
Star Ferries	\$44 n
China Lights (comb)	\$11.85 n
do. (old)	\$11.70 n
do. (new)	\$11.70 n
do. 1928 lamp	\$11.60 n
H.K. Electric	\$71 1/2/72 sa
Macao Electric	\$23 1/2 b
H.K. Telephone	\$23 1/2 b 6 s
China Power	\$9 n
Singapore Traction	\$10/9 sa
do. Pref.	\$17/6 n
Industrials	
China Sugars	\$2.60 b 2.80 s
Ma-shan Sugars	\$24 n
Carbon Lead	\$3 1/2 b 3 3/4 s
Cements (comb)	\$9 1/4 b 9 1/2 sa
do. (old)	\$9 n
do. (new)	\$11 n
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$7 n
do. (new)	\$1.00 n
United Alabaster	\$10 n
Stores, &c.	
Dairy Farms	\$21 1/4 n
Watsons	\$14 n
Der A. Wings	\$50 cts. n
Lang, Crawford	\$20 n
Leckton	\$20 n
Sincere	\$9 1/2 n
Wm. Powell	\$3 b
Miscellaneous	
H.K. Amusement	\$29 1/2 b 31 s
H.K. Constructions	\$14 n
H. Ind. G. Bonds	\$4 1/4 n
H. K. Govt. Loans	4% Prem. n

Anti-Japanese, anti-S. M. C., and anti-Kuomintang posters, dated May 30, were found last week in the compound of the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, in Macao Road, Shanghai as well as terrorist cartoons. Some of the slogans follow:—"Restore the Settlement," "Down with the Kuomintang," "Kill all traitors to the cause," and "Down with the Japanese Imperialism."

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\$5⁰⁰ EACH.

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THE SEAS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

would be no neutrals in the wars to come, and therefore, the protection of neutral rights would no longer be a valid claim.

Although President Wilson's dream of a universal League of Nations was not realised and the greatest neutral claimant to the freedom of the seas still remained neutral, nevertheless the project has been little discussed in these post-war years, either here or abroad. In England only a few pacifist journals or radical thinkers have referred to it from time to time and their advocacy has not counted for much with Britain as a whole.

The dependence of Great Britain upon the protection of its fleet is a conception more deeply rooted in the British mind than any other single fact. Convictions as well as conditions are facts of history; and any proposal, therefore, which seems to hamper or restrict naval strategy is regarded by the average British citizen as a direct attack upon the security of the British Empire, the independence or even the very existence of the British nation.

The battle fleet of Britain, to which it entrusts its safety, was built for free use, under its own command, on those seven seas which bind the empire together. A doctrine which proposes to deny henceforth the legitimacy of the strategy which has prevailed from the days of Drake and Frobenius to that of Jellicoe and Beatty—the heritage of Nelson—can only win its way to serious consideration by sheer weight of inescapable realities. Nevertheless, that is just what is happening at the present time.

The failure of the Geneva Conference on Naval Disarmament was a great shock to British opinion, especially to those, in all parties, of a liberal trend of opinion; all the more so as it was felt that one of the chief underlying causes of that failure, so far as Britain was concerned, lay in the new obligations it has assumed under the Covenant of the League and the Treaty of Locarno to guarantee the peace of the world against violation, even when the war was not its own.

A new and serious re-examination of the whole problem of the security of the British Empire is now under way, and in the forefront of the discussion lies this question of the rights of neutrals (meaning America) on the very seas which are both the nexus of the Empire and the field of strategy in case of League action.

It is recognised now that the conditions of the last war, the alignment of the powers, at least, might not be repeated in a possible conflict in the future, and that if Great Britain had to maintain its food supply in the face of an attack by submarines with wide cruising radius and vastly increased sea coasts for refuge along neighbouring countries, it might go hard with a nation dependent upon those supplies for its very life.

Then there is the question of hostile aeroplanes hunting the cargo boats as they near the ports but are still on the high seas.

The prospect of warfare is rapidly changing for those who look out of European windows; and, whatever the Admiralty may have in mind, the questions which are arising in the field of the technical expert are being taken over into that of politics by those who claim that the only settlement lies in eliminating the cause of the danger and not in attempting to out-plot the world in armaments.

So far, most of this political discussion has originated in Labour or Liberal circles, and its thesis is apparently fully developed in the volume by Commander Kenworthy and Mr. George Young, abstracts of which have reached America. Another group is that which has given most attention to the League of Nations.

But if any colour of political partisanship is discoverable in these circles, this can hardly be said of a document prepared as a draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain by

specialists in international law, which states the whole case for freedom of the seas in terms consonant with the Kellogg proposal. One of the proponents of this draft is a jurist of world-wide fame, whose name is already attached to documents of lasting historical importance. The text itself has not yet been published, but has been somewhat widely circulated in England and referred to in discussions.

But more significant from the standpoint of practical politics is the fact that the "Round Table" devotes a major article to this subject and comes to the conclusion that Great Britain should not merely accept the theory of the freedom of the seas, but should do so without delay, and if necessary take the initiative.

The "Round Table" is a forum of outstanding importance for the discussion of imperial politics and is conducted by a group of men of long and distinguished service in the upbuilding of the British Commonwealth of Nations, men who have had much to do with the constitutional development of India and South Africa and the negotiations which brought the Irish Free State into existence, and who have had experience as well in the conduct of imperial politics at home.

The fact that the "Round Table" publishes this article does not by any means imply that the British Government let alone the sea lords at the Admiralty, has been won over to the new proposition. There are no signs yet from that direction. But it does mean that the question is now seriously before the liberal section of those most concerned with policies of the empire—or Commonwealth—as a whole.

The article in question begins with a frank discussion of the reasons for the failure of the Geneva disarmament conference and finds them in the fact that America, Britain and Japan have each a different problem in sea strategy and, therefore, different needs in naval armament; the result being inevitable disagreement so long as the debate continues in its present terms. There is no likelihood of future conferences succeeding if they are to be held along the line of the Geneva attempt.

The solution of the problem, says the writer, "lies in the acceptance of the new principles of naval warfare, and the chief of these would be the proposition that Great Britain should not use its fleet in the future for any purely British blockade; that its control of the high seas should never be exercised for itself alone; but only in fulfilment of an international obligation to which the United States and Japan would be co-signatories."

"For Great Britain the issue is comparatively simple. The days of her imperial temptations are over. She is no longer the only sea power in the world. The choice before her is whether she will be prepared, not to relinquish her naval strength or her right to protect her vital communications against improper attack, but to recognise that she must only use it to interfere with the trade of other nations in accordance with international law and in support of peace through arbitration. That may seem difficult. But the long view shows that it is by limitation not of her rights as a belligerent, but of her right to become a belligerent that her trade and that peace which is her greatest interest are secured. If she refuses she will simply impose competition on the United States under conditions which will justify such competition, and in such a contest the greater power will prevail."

In another place the writer of this article states the issue still more clearly: "It is whether any nation shall have the right to interfere with the trade of neutral nations when it goes to war on its own initiative alone, or whether the title to exercise belligerent rights is in the future to be exercised only in wars undertaken under some kind of international sanction." This, as was stated above, is the direct application to naval policy of the proposal of the Kellogg-Briand negotiations, that nations should "renounce

war as an instrument for the purpose of carrying out their own spontaneous, independent policy." But these words of M. Briand are at the same time the substance of the second of President Wilson's fourteen points:

Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

It is a strange turn in history that now the British who opposed this doctrine at Paris are making it their own, and beginning to inquire if we will hold to it and apply it as a part of our contribution to the elimination of war from the free action of sovereign states.

But there is a still stranger element in this debate. It is that the very obstacle which the British have hitherto found in Geneva to the whole-hearted acceptance of League obligations—the danger of a League blockade involving Great Britain in hostilities with the United States—is now seen to be the possible means for overcoming those other obstacles which it advanced at the Hague conference of 1907. When the American proposal of freedom of the seas reserved both contraband and the right of blockade the British saw no end of trouble in defining the exceptions. The shore blockade was no longer effective and there was no way of delimiting the permitted acts of an "intercepting fleet" from the violation of the freedom of the high seas, since most of the blockades of the future must be directed from the high seas themselves. The absence of geographical or other visible limit of the field of blockade rendered the whole proposition illusory.

But now there is a different kind of frontier possible consisting of a juristic line drawn between the "private" warfare of a state for its own ends and the "public" warfare, in defence of the community of nations and waged only against a violator of the peace and covenant itself. This juristic distinction means the prohibition of all war at sea but that of legitimate defence; not merely self-defence—for that would bring back the old vicious circle of private or national warfare and national armaments—but defence of the peace of the world against that power which revives the lawless right of "war as the instrument of its national policy."

Moreover, the historic question of contraband assumes a new form. The problem shifts to a discussion of what acts of coercion should be permitted against a power that runs amuck in the world. Once more we are brought back to the old question of Article XVI of the covenant of the League with its obligations upon League members to co-operate against the covenant breaker and in defence of the victim.

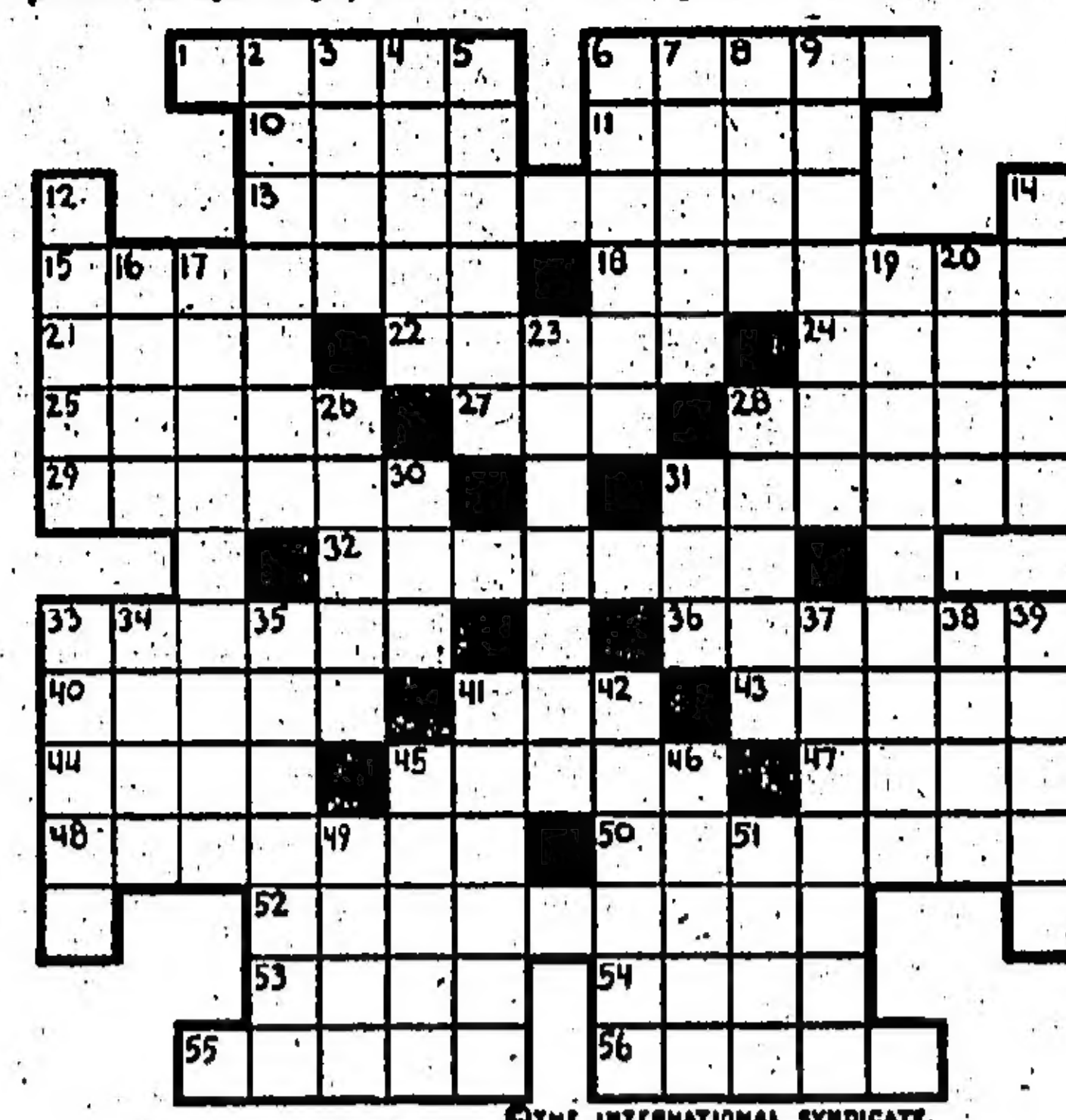
Great Britain's guarantee of peace in the Treaty of Locarno is but a more specific application of this principle. But in both these cases the underlying justification is the same as that which legitimates force in any society, namely, defence against violence.

The principle of the freedom of the seas does not mean keeping them open for the highwayman or bandit. It would be maintaining anarchy at sea, in the name of freedom, if we insisted upon the right to make ourselves the accomplices of an aggressor nation by the free shipment of our supplies to it, under the support and protection of our navy. That kind of freedom is the very antithesis of our ideals and our interests, for where anarchy exists violence is sure to follow.

Only by the development of an ordered community of nations, conscious of their interdependence in war as in peace, can there be any permanent reality in this most far-reaching revolution in international relations. The cost of freedom is its maintenance. In some form or other, therefore, we must recognise the second as well as the first part of President Wilson's formulation. The seas shall be open "except for the enforcement of international coven-

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Take to one's self
- 4—Places
- 10—In any degree
- 11—House from sleep
- 13—Genuine
- 15—Potent to effect chemical changes by radiant energy
- 16—Person of a king
- 21—Adverse voters
- 22—One afflicted with serious skin disease
- 24—The carnal
- 25—Engraved stone
- 27—Borrowful
- 28—Raise objections
- 29—Adroit
- 31—Makes nest
- 32—A towncrier
- 33—Emulated
- 35—Pave over again
- 41—To polish by friction
- 43—Glossy silk
- 44—Ceremony

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 45—Spanish coin (pl.)
- 47—Cory residence
- 48—One who cleanses
- 50—Balm
- 52—February token
- 53—Level
- 54—Boat
- 55—Salute
- 56—Full of recent tidings

VERTICAL

- 3—One receiving a bequest
- 5—Place for baking
- 6—Danger
- 7—Holata and secures with a small rope
- 8—Frightened
- 9—Small drum
- 12—Regulated movement of the feet
- 14—Those who stain or color

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 16—Wheeled
- 17—Mild
- 19—Beaten into thin sheets
- 20—Genuine
- 23—Perilous
- 25—Bony cavity of the eye
- 26—Take dinner
- 28—Boy's nickname
- 30—Sailor
- 33—Clemency
- 34—Angle in plant structure
- 35—Butcher's hatchet
- 37—Those who pan, as in mining
- 38—Two-jawed instrument
- 39—Passage
- 41—To rent again
- 42—Large city of U. S.
- 43—West Indian volcano
- 44—Glide
- 45—Body of a church
- 51—Enough (poetic)

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words crossing at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(Two solutions of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



ants," for upon those covenants depends the freedom itself.

Thus it may yet be found that the very one of the fourteen points which was surrendered in Paris—under the belief that it was no longer valid with the United States in a League of Nations—will prove to be a means for reconciling our historic claims to be a nation apart from others—a neutral by tradition and conviction—with the obligations of a member of the community of nations. The isolation passes as the oceans narrow; and freedom upon them makes them narrower still, by the removal of those barriers which keep nations

further apart than mere distance—distrust, suspicion and misunderstanding.

OPERA SEASON.

BRILLIANT OPENING AT COVENT GARDEN.

The Covent-garden Opera season opened not brilliantly—for that would be the wrong word for Wagner—but romantically with "Rhinegold," the majestic introduction to the mysterious world of the "Ring" dramas, a world of giants and dragons, water-nixies, and illimitable forests.

The house was full. Nearly everyone was there to time. There was a great welcome for the conductor, Mr. Bruno Walter, who returns for his fifth consecutive Covent Garden season. Then (after "God Save the King," played for once in a way not at a proper stately pace), the wondrous E flat harmonies began to pour from the orchestra.

The 1928 "Ring" cast contains some well-proved favourite singers (such as the capital Albrecht, Mr. Eduard Habich, full of scorn and malice in his tones), and also some newcomers; and it can be said to promise to be of much distinction.

The New Wotan.

First in importance was the new Wotan, a Munich singer, Mr. Wilhelm Rode. He is a fine singer. "The Valkyrie" will tell us more about his range. "Rhinegold" proved that he uses a fine voice with care for beauty. That is good. The world is tired of the Wagner singers who bark and utter empty roars.

Then there was an accomplished Mephistophelian Loge, Mr. Hans Clemens, and two superb giants. Mr. Otto Helgers and Mr. Ivar Anderson—the former well known, the latter a Scandinavian newcomer whom we welcome heartily, for he has a bass voice of the richest and most satisfying quality. The Fricka, Mme. Rosette Anday, was new—a good singer, but with some rather too unsteady tones.

It was good that the lesser parts were allotted to young English singers who should benefit by association with this cast of picked Continental singers. Miss May Busby (Frela), who sang with a rather breathy tone, has the making of a singer of the grand order, given a fuller understanding of her art.—R. C. in the "Daily Mail."

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LATE HOURS? IT'S TWELVE
MIDNIGHT AN' SHE'S NOT
HOME YET.



OH SHUT UP—
WHEN YOU USED
TO CALL ON ME
YOU STAYED SO
LATE I DIDN'T
THINK YOU HAD
A HOME.



WELL I'M GONNA SIT
UP AN' WAIT UNTIL SHE
DOES GIT IN—I HARDLY
EVER SEE HER ANY
MORE.



WELL?



HELLO
POP!!



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ME—DO YOU?



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CONTRIBUTION TO SERVICES
COMMENTED UPON.

MORE LIBERAL ATTITUDE.

A good deal of comment has been made from time to time, in the Economy Commission's report and elsewhere, on the contributions from the French Concession to various public services of the International Settlement by which the Concession benefit; and there is a general feeling that these contributions ought to be considerably increased, says the "N. C. Daily News." At a meeting of the Health and Finance Committees recently minutes of which appear in the "Municipal Gazette," the question was fully discussed, with, however, not very happy results.

The Acting Secretary stated that, as a result of correspondence with the French Administration in 1926 and 1927, certain relatively small increases in their contributions to Municipal Health Services were secured, viz:—

(1) Pasteur Institution and Laboratory—Grant raised from Tls. 3,000 to Tls. 5,000 per annum; (2) Isolation Hospital for Chinese—Grant raised from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,500 per annum; (3) Foreign Isolation Hospital—A contribution of Tls. 3 per diem for indigents, but only on production of a certificate from the French Authorities, in conjunction with patient's Consular Authority if any; (4) Mental Ward—A contribution of Tls. 8 per diem for certified indigents without Consular representation. An agreement was reached regarding pauper burials, but contributions to the Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis Clinics were refused. The Economy Committee, in recommending that the scale of contributions should be raised, points out that there is a direct annual loss of capital expenditure, in the expenses of the Health Department incurred on behalf of residents of the French Authorities.

An Unsatisfactory Compromise.

The Acting Treasurer and Comptroller explained that figures relative to this subject were prepared by him in 1926, and that the present arrangement is a compromise unsatisfactory to the Council. A member suggests that the French opposition is to some extent founded on the view that many residents of the French Concession have their places of business in the Settlement and therefore contribute to the maintenance of Health services in the form of rates.

Further facts having been placed before the meeting, members unanimously endorsed Recommendation No. 11 of the Economy Committee's interim Report in regard to the necessity for remedying the existing inequality in the financial

burdens borne by the ratepayers of the International Settlement and the French Concession, respectively in the matter of public health services.

Concession's Moral Obligation.

The opinion was passed that the French Administration is under a moral obligation to contribute a larger sum, and one in proportion to services rendered, than at present towards the maintenance of hospitals, clinics and laboratories, of which continual use is made by residents of the French Concession. It was finally recommended that representations on these matters be again made to the French Administration, and that it be intimated that the Council would be strictly within its rights were it to withhold medical and laboratory service from individuals resident in the French Concession in respect of whom no adequate reimbursement was made.

The Chairman stated that he had arranged to meet the French Consul on the morrow and would take the opportunity of discussing the subject with him.

Alfred Crozier Mearns, 26, a member of the British Fascist, was fined £12 at Liverpool for throwing a home-made "bomb" among a crowd at a Communist meeting in a park. Charles Mitchell, 22, a student, who was with Mearns at the time, was fined £2 for disorderly behaviour.

Mearns stated that he wanted the Communists to see what it was like to have a bomb thrown. He did not wish to injure anyone. He made the "bomb" from a large india-rubber ball, which he filled with powder from a sky-rocket, and covered it with blacklead to make it like a real bomb.



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BRIDE'S SUICIDE.

CORONER'S QUESTIONS TO
HER FIANCÉ.

WHY HE WENT TO DOCTOR.

The suicide of Miss Violet Phyllis Brattle, aged 28, daughter of a Huntingdon licensed victualler, who disappeared four days before Easter Monday, the day fixed for her wedding, was inquired into at Godmanchester.

Her body was recovered from the River Ouse at Godmanchester.

Mr. Charles Robert Spencer, aged 28, motor-coach builder, of Gooles, son of the landlord of the Bell Inn, Huntingdon, her fiancé, said that the last time he saw her was at 11 p.m. on April 4.

He went to see Dr. Connar on the morning of April 5. He knew that Dr. Connar had been attending her.

The coroner (Mr. Brackenbury): Why should you go to the doctor?—I merely went to see if she was fit to marry. She did not look well.

Did you not think the reason why you went to see the doctor rather strange?—No.

After seeing the doctor he went to Violet's home and found that she had gone out.

Police evidence showed that on the body were a purse, two letters, and a list of wedding presents.

A verdict of Suicide during Temporary Insanity was returned.

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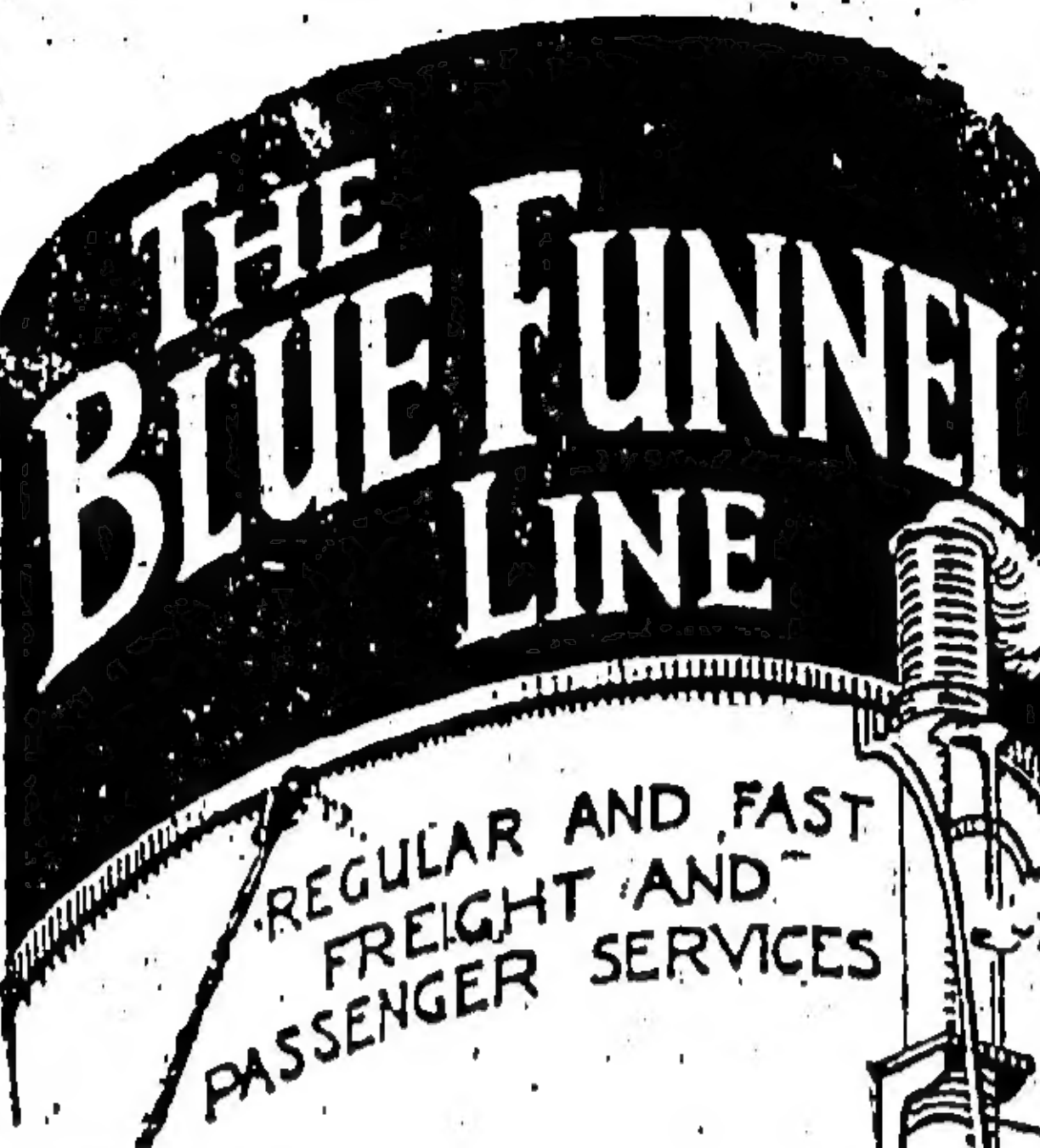
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Four bags of mail from Italy for Hong Kong were destroyed when the postal car on which they were being conveyed from Alexandria to Port Said caught fire.
These mails were received at Alexandria from Naples on 8th May, 1928, and would probably have contained correspondence posted in Italy between the 29th April and the 6th May.

The Public are reminded that the 1 cent rate for circulars for addresses in the Colony or Weihaiwei applies only when such circulars are posted in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight by being delivered to an officer of the Post Office.

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U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	16.	Pres. Hayes
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers)	16.	Sui Sang
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	18.	Pres. Jackson
Manila	19.	President Pierce
Japan	19.	Tango Maru
Japan and Shanghai	20.	General Metzinger
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	21.	Korea Maru
Australia and Manila	21.	Aki Maru
Shanghai	22.	Ranpura
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	22.	Pres. Taft

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.	Per	Time
Sam Shui and Wuchow	13.	Tai Ming	4.30 p.m.
Swatow	14.	Clara Jebson	2.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday	14.	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Ireland, 26th June. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (June 15th) 9.45 a.m. Letters (June 15th) 10.30 a.m.	15.	Changta	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	15.	Hai Ching	2 p.m.
Wel Hai Wei	15.	Kueichow	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	16.	Szechuen	6 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th July. K.P.O. Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters (June 16th) 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration (June 16th) 8.45 a.m. Letters (June 16th) 9.30 a.m.	16.	Kitano Maru	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	16.	Tean	5 p.m.
Manila	17.	Pres. Hayes	5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	17.	Kalagan	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	17.	Hozan Maru	9 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

"ITALIA'S" FLIGHT.

Crew Still in Grave Peril.

LATEST DETAILS.

Amundsen Says: "Too Late" Unless Help Comes Immediately.

Rome, Yesterday.
An official Agency denies that the Norwegian airman, Lutwog Holm, discovered two of the injured crew of the "Italia" during the course of his flight or that two are suffering from frozen limbs.

Oso, Yesterday.
A telegram from Spitsbergen states that the weather is milder and that a great part of the Expedition's provisions and other equipment were lost when the airship landed and that the cabins and engines were smashed.

Amundsen's Views.
Amundsen, commenting on the report that Nobile and his companions are making their way towards the North-Eastland expresses the opinion that much progress is unlikely as the ice hummocks thereabout are sometimes thirty feet high.

"Extremely Critical."
The extremely critical situation of Nobile and his companions is indicated by the messages from King's Bay and there seems little hope of the explorers being able to reach land.

Nobile, who with six others, started to attempt to reach the relief ship "Braganza" returned to the Wireless station with three while three are continuing the risky journey.

The crew of the "Italia," therefore, is split up in three—Nobile and five, with frozen hands and feet, scarcely able to move and with only sufficient food to last five days, on short rations; secondly, seven men carried off with the "Italia" whose whereabouts are unknown, thirdly, three walking across the icefields. Amundsen declares that unless help is forthcoming immediately it will be too late.—Reuter.

AUTONOMISTS.

SEVEN CONVICTED IN ABSTENTIA.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

Colmar, Yesterday.
The seven persons who were charged at the recent Autonomist Trial but did not appear were yesterday tried in their absence. One was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, three to fifteen years and three to 10 years.
All were also sentenced to twenty years' banishment.—Reuter.

FRENCH REVENUE.

EXCESS ON BUDGET FIGURES.

Paris, Yesterday.
Revenue returns for May totalled Fcs. 3,105,000,000, showing a decrease of Fcs. 41,000,000 compared with May, 1927, and an excess of Fcs. 276,000,000 on Budget forecasts. The total revenue of the first five months of 1928 amounted to Fcs. 15,209,000,000, showing an increase of Fcs. 152,000,000 on the same period last year, and an excess of Fcs. 1,092,000,000 on Budget forecast.—Reuter.

8-HOUR DAY.

BRITAIN'S DESIRE FOR RATIFICATION.

Geneva, Yesterday.
At the International Labour Conference Mr. Albert Thomas, dealing with the British Government's suggestion for an early revision of the Washington eight hours convention, feared the possibility of revision might affect the whole work of labour organization. The final decision on ratification depended upon Britain and the workers feared that under the cover of revision all essential parts of the convention would be called into question. But Britain's desire for the ratification of the convention, in the light of the resolutions at the London conference, offered the possibility of a discussion which might remove a lot of uneasiness.—Reuter.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Republicans Hold Quiet Convention.

HOOVER NOMINATED.

Pennsylvania Votes Solidly For Party Candidate.

Kansas City, Yesterday.
The Republican leaders of the National Convention have eliminated the name of Pres. Coolidge as a possible nominee for the President.



HERBERT HOOVER.

Information has reached here that in the opinion of his closest friends Mr. Coolidge would not consent to run, even if the Convention were to stampede and nominate him. There is every indication that Mr. Mellon is entirely convinced that this view is correct, and the Pennsylvania Delegation at the Convention will vote for Mr. Hoover.

Pennsylvania's 79 votes would make Mr. Hoover's total exceed 600, whereas only 645 votes are necessary to nominate him.

Quiet Convention.
Kansas City, Yesterday.
The Republican National Convention has opened to nominate the Party's candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Hoover, by virtue of the promised vote, is practically assured of nomination.

Solidly For Hoover.
The Pennsylvania Delegation voted solidly in favour of Mr. Hoover's nomination.

Dawes as Vice-President.
Mr. Mellon and Senator Borah both declared in favour of nominating General Dawes for another term as Vice-President.

Apart from the Pennsylvania vote the Convention was entirely lacking in the usual excitement and the majority of delegates appear to be desirous of concluding the matter as soon as possible in order to return home.

"Like Hungry Wolves."
The proceedings were punctuated by the "boom" of incessant flash-lights while photographers roamed the hall like a pack of hungry wolves seeking celebrities.

Hoover in Washington.
Meanwhile, Mr. Hoover sat alone in Washington cut off from all visitors and listening in to the wireless, with an open trunk telephone at his elbow over which his managers constantly reported the progress of his cause.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN POLITICS.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Berlin, Yesterday.
President Hindenburg has accepted the resignation of the Marx Cabinet and has charged the Socialist ex-Chancellor, Herman Mueller, to form a new ministry.

Herr Mueller, who is 52 years old, was Foreign Minister in 1919 and 1920, when he became Chancellor.—Reuter.

DROUGHT IN BRAZIL.

MEN AND CATTLE PERISH.

Rio de Janeiro, Yesterday.
It is reported that there have been over a hundred deaths from starvation in North-east Brazil as a result of a severe drought. Many cattle have perished.—Reuter.

COTTON TRADE.

Still in Unsatisfactory State.

DEPRESSING FIGURES.

Statement by J. L. Tattersall, M.P., and Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.

London, Yesterday.
Startling figures, indicating the plight of the Lancashire cotton trade, were quoted at the annual meeting of the Cotton and Yarn Association at Manchester.

Mr. J. L. Tattersall, M.P., who presided explained that every pound of yarn spun had been sold at a loss and that those losses added to the losses of the mills that had stopped and allowing a reasonable charge for depreciation and fair interest made a total equal to £5,000,000 annually.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (President of Board of Trade) said the world apparently was consuming to-day about five million more bales of cotton than before the war while the United Kingdom was consuming one million less. The world's increase was largely accounted for by nations manufacturing for their own consumption. We, however, were meeting the keenest competition in Japan, where threats of disputes recently held up orders, but now that the issue seemed to be definitely out of the way we might hope for progress with amalgamations and trade.—Reuter.

CANADA & JAPAN.

WHY CANADA SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IN TOKYO.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Ottawa, Yesterday.
Prior to the prorogation of Parliament, the House of Commons, without a division, rejected the motion of Sir George Perley (Conservative) in favour of striking out the vote of \$50,000 for a Canadian Legation at Tokyo.

Sir George asked what would happen to British Foreign policy if all the Dominions had Ministers at Tokyo with divergent opinions. He urged a conference with other parts of the Empire before this step was taken.

Mr. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister) said that Canada was in a key position in respect of her Legations at Washington, Paris and Tokyo, and could use her position of influence to act as an interpreter.

With respect to Japan their closer association might be most helpful to Great Britain. There was nothing in the proposal to appoint a Minister to Tokyo which savoured of an effort to gain independence of the British Empire, and it would help to maintain Canada's relations with other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Mackenzie King quoted a speech of Sir Esme Howard saying it was an excellent thing that Canadian affairs at Washington should be considered by a Canadian. He said that this was equally true in respect of Tokyo, and concluded by expressing his appreciation of the action of the Japanese Government in agreeing to restrict immigration to Canada.—Reuter.

JAPAN UNEASY.

FENG YU-HSIANG'S "RED" FRIENDS.

Will there be trouble?
Tokyo, Yesterday.
The vernacular papers, commenting on the latest developments in China, divide their attention between the outcome of the internal strife among the Southerners and the fear of Feng Yu-hsiang's ascendancy resulting in the infiltration of Soviet influences in Manchuria.

The "Jiji" and the "Kokumin" warn the Southerners that internal strife will merely result in the substitution of new military factions for the old, thereby negating the gains in the Northern expedition.

The "Chugai" and "Miyako" are frankly fearful that unless Japan takes timely action to forestall Feng Yu-hsiang and the Soviet's attempts to bolshevise Manchuria, trouble is likely to spread even to Korea, as alleged attempts are already being made to stir up malcontent Koreans.—Reuter.

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Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, managing editor, at 3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.